THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXV. NUMBER 45. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1878. | Per Annum in Advance. TOWN.....11-8. MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE DEBATE on the Anti-Socialist Bill in the German Parliament, says an English journal, has been remarkable for the vigour and intrepidity of the speakers. Herr Hasselmann denounced, in an oration full of fire, force, and courage, its spirit and its purpose, and wound up by admonishing Prince Bismarck to remember March 18, 1848—the day and the year of the disastrous Revolution. The chief leader of the co-operative industrial movement condemned with scarcely less vehemence those clauses of the measure which would include, and would even penalise, associations in which there is nothing whatever of the revolutionary spirit, but which are established exclusively for the benefit of the labouring classes. An amendment, designed with a view of removing this feature in the Bill, was adopted, and, finally, the German Parliament has endorsed the suggestion of the Committee limiting the operation of the Bill to two years and a half. In the petitions against the Vernacular Press Act a prayer was preferred for limiting its operation to three years or so, but the Government of India rejected the prayer.

MR. SHARMAN, the Secretary to the Treasury Washington, has issued an order proposing to purchase 45,000 ozs. of silver bullion weekly until further notice. The purchase is to be effected by bids which will be received every Wednesday. The bullion is to be delivered either in Philadelphia or San Francisco, in accordance with the provisions of the Silver Law. If our Government had taken advantage of the late depression of the silver market, it would have greatly recouped the loss by exchange.

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE. It is announced that the betrothal of the Princess Thyra of Denmark to the Duke of Cumberland has just received the Royal approval at the Danish Court. His Royal Highness is the son of the late King of Hanover and was born in 1845. He is third Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, Earl of Armagh, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, and a Knight of the Garter. He was appointed a Colonel in the British army in 1876, and in the early part of the present year succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father, The Princess Thyra is the third and only unmarried daughter of the King and Queen of Denmark, her sisters being the Princess of Wales and the princess Dagmar, wife of the Czarewitch of Russia. Her Royal Highness was born in 1853.

AT THE RECENT Congress of Oriental Scholars, held in Florence, on the 23rd ultimo, there were forty Sanskrit scholars present, one of them being sent from the little State of Finland. The gentlemen present have unanimously agreed to memorialise the Indian Government to allow them to make a complete collection of the ancient literature of India along with translations and native interpretations.

AN EDITOR, who has just returned from the Paris Exhibition, thus describes it: "The French department is the department of taste; the English department is the department of practical strength; the Russian, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish departments of crudity; the American department is the department of ingenuity."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* proposes the following scheme for the utilization of the forces of the Native Princes placed at the disposal of our Government for frontier service. He says:

The native Chieftains could, I think, be of valuable aid to the Government by being invited to lend so many men from their forces.

Say for instance the Maharajah of Cashmere might be asked for 300 Dogras for such and such regiments—and anyone who had seen his army must have noticed what very fine Dogras are in his ranks.

Then again the Maharajah of Putteeala might be requested to send certain corps, Sekhs.

Then again for Cavalry Corps, horses with men (or without) might be called for—and the value of this assistance only a Cavalry remount officer can thoroughly appreciate, for to get 100 horses in a sudden call like the present is almost an impossibility.

If the native Chieftains would be better pleased to keep the individuality of these drafts sent to our regiments separate, they might take the form of companies and troops.

Of course measures would be necessary to insure that none but young men physically fit, joined our ranks. The men should also be made to understand that in discipline and all matters they will be treated the same as soldiers of the Indian Army.

When the time came to reduce regiments from a War to a Peace footing these drafts would return from whence lent, of course with suitable and liberal recognition of their services.

The Indian Government by this means would save a heavy addition to the Pension Establishment, and by coming at once to a Peace footing save a long period of payments to men in excess of the peace Establishment.

I contend that if care be taken in the selection of such men and horses the advantage of getting what may be called trained recruits and remounts, over the raw material, would be very great.

For our part we think the Native Princes would like to keep their troops separate, for the services rendered by the men of each native Prince would be then distinct, and there would be a spirit of generous rivalry among them. We do not think that they will object to the selection of men and horses by our Government.

SOUTH A[illegible]rr[illegible] off the first *diplome d'honneur* [illegible] the Paris Exhibition, the jury describing its exhibit as a *'collection magnifique'*; also a gold medal for flour. It sent seven specimens of wheat and flour and to each a prize has been awarded. Adelaide wheat obtained a gold medal in 1851, and has always fetched the highest prices at Mark Lane.

TUESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE REPORT on the completion of the Dankuni drainage works in the Hooghly districts, and the results obtained from them, shows that the reclamation of 6,808 beeghas of land which were previously unfit for cultivation has been effected, and that a further area of 29,928 beeghas has been materially improved. The value of these improvements is estimated at Rs. 6,38,518, the expenditure incurred on them being only Rs. 4,10,129. The works are also believed to have been beneficial in improving the sanitary condition of the adjoining villages. In remarking on the report the Secretary of State notes "with satisfaction the observation by the Government of Bengal that where the people understand the nature and purpose of drainage works Government may look for intelligence advice and co-operation in carrying them out. But the valuation in individual cases has been crushing. Some cases have been brought to our notice in which the poor owners have been obliged to sell their lands in order to pay the price of reclamation. They have been literally improved off the face of the land.

SOME BURMESE officials have arrested some men on board a Flotilla Steamer in Burmese waters. It is not known who the persons arrested are, probably Burmese subjects; but an immediate explanation has been demanded.

WITH REFERENCE to the above we are informed that upon remonstrance of the Resident at Mandalay the Burmese Government have summoned the Governor to Maandalay to give account of his conduct.

GENERAL BIDDULPH has arrived at Quetta. All the leading Tribes along Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazee Khan frontier have shown exceedingly friendly disposition. Aslam Khan son of late Safd Aralli, Governor of Kandaharr, has been appointed Commandant of Kandahar troops.

THE AMIR of Kabul has ordered Kandahar revenues for the present year to be realized in cash by forcing the zemindars to purchase Government share produce at 20 seers a rupee. The Amir has ordered 100 Camel loads powder and shot to be sent from Kandahar to Kabul.

IT IS reported in Kabul that Mirza Muhammad Hasan Khan who took to Tashkend the Amir's reply to Czar's letters is expected back soon.

THE LONDON EXAMINER has the following;

A few days ago the *Standard* published a column and a half of Indian telegraphic news which was no less remarkable for its evidence of journalistic enterprise than for the character of its information. What makes the achievement all the more noteworthy is the fact that the news was telegraphed on one of the busy working days of the Indo-European line. The proposition perhaps mystifies the reader a little. Let us explain. *The Times'* Indian telegraphic column is as every one must know, published on Monday; and this, too, is justly regarded as a remarkable feat in the way of newspaper speculation. Expenditure of that sort would speedily make short work of a good round fortune; but it must be borne in mind that *The Times* utilises the cable during an off-day—that is Sunday—and, moreover, that the expence must be considerably reduced in consequence of the existence of a regular contract between the journal and the Company. The *Standard's* important announcement, however, appeared on a Thursday (the 25th ultimo), and must have been charged for at the ruler rate.

More is meant in the above than meets the ear.

IN THE paragraph noticed above the same contemporary says: "It was also the first complete indication made to the English public of the extent to which Shere Ali had responded to the Viceroy's overtures, with a series of studied insults. Lord Lytton first wrote to the Ameer in 1876. He has received no reply to this day. He wrote the second time in August 1877, commenting upon the new relations between Cabul and Russia, and requesting His Highness to secure safe conduct for the English Mission about to proceed to his capital. No answer to that either. The Viceroy's last letter, of the 22nd August last, condoled with Shere Ali upon the death of his heir apparent, Abdullah Jan. "Life and death are in the hands of God," wrote Lord Lytton, feelingly; but the piety of the remark failed to soften Shere Ali's heart; and the Viceroy's last epistle also remains unacknowledged. In a purely moral and non-political sense—the insult serves His Excellency right. No Viceroy has any business to go on writing letters to a rude barbarian who does not deign to reply." But is the Viceroy alone responsible?

A MANUFACTORY has been started in Wisconsin for the production of paper bricks. They are said to be exceedingly durable and damp proof, and, as they are made of larger size than ordinary bricks, houses can be constructed by their means more quickly than usual.

PROVIDENCE *vrs* THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. A correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Providence has been blamed a good deal more than was necessary for the so-called breaches in the Kushmore bund. When the bund was constructed, about 3,000 feet of gaps were left for irrigation purposes, but without any provision being made to guard these against extension by a rush of water. The late abnormal rise in the river, and the consequent rush of water, soon changed feet of gaps into yards, and yards into miles Thus the false economy which would pay for neither sluices masonry nor even dry stone protection works at the gaps, has now caused the breaches on the Indus Valley Railway and the loss of land revenue in the lower districts. A good deal of the water that passed through the line at Phalgi, came from hill floods and the rainfall in the large area enclosed between Kushmore, Dadur, Sehwan and the Railway, but this of itself could have been provided against. This is the way our money goes.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

DR BELLEW, Sanitary Commissioner, under instructions from the Punjab Government has been investigating the cause of the severe fever which has been raging in Jullunder. At one time it was estimated that 15,000 of the inhabitants out of 40,000 were ill with severe intermittent fever; business was entirely suspended, and it was almost impossible to purchase anything in the bazars. Why, it is the high price of provisions, which is the cause of fever mortality! We would humbly recommend the Punjab Government to send for Dr. Payne, who is sure to solve the problem to its satisfaction.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Edisson, the inventor of the phonograph, has brought out a kind of ink for the use of the blind, which causes raised letters when used on any paper.

A MAN walked into the Philadelphia yellow fever relief office, gave $ 1,000 to the treasurer, refused to tell his name, and went away unrecognized. But it has become a pastime with some of our countrymen to advertize five rupee and ten rupee contributions. We are surprised that some of our morning contemporaries give room to such demoralizing puffs.

DR. N. C. MACNAMARA, the eye-doctor, in an introductory lecture to the students at the West-Minister Hospital, thus dwelt upon India:

"For twenty years I have labored among the Natives in Bengal, and wherever stationed invariably gained the confidence of the Natives as a medical man, being admitted in their family circle in precisely the same way as practitioners are in this country, so that I become intimate to not only with

Native gentlemen but with their wives and daughters, and I learnt something of their feelings and opinions regarding the present state of things in India. The deep and growing conviction of many of them is that although England has in India preserved millions of human beings from the calamities of anarchy and chronic warfare, nevertheless under our rule Native society is becoming rapidly disorganised. A vast number of old families have disappeared; the mothers and wives of the rising generation see their educated sons and husbands given over to vices formerly never heard of, utterly heedless of family or any other ties, and they contrast all this with times past when there was not so much law, education, taxation, but then the greatest stain that could be cast on a man's name was that of being an undutiful son. It is a pity that some of our educational authorities could not be persuaded to go out to India and study the working of purely sacular education. In this country men are apt to forget how much they and their society are influenced, if not by the belief, at any rate by the effect of their forefathers' confidence in the teaching of Christianity. But in India this influence is wanting, the rising generation of educated Natives break away from the Hindoo faith; they entirely ignore even the existence of God and live absolutely for self. The outcome of a purely secular education, therefore, in Bengal is precisely what any unbiassed person might have supposed it would be—gross materialism and rank socialism and the necessity for suppressing the Vernacular Press—a measure calculated, it may be, to smother for a period one of the only outlets by means of which Europeans have an opportunity of ascertaining the state of feeling among the Natives of the country, and which I fear will too certainly burst forth in an insurrection in comparison with which mutiny was merely a brawl.

"Englishmen do not shrink from danger, and it is not on that score that I caution you seriously to consider the prospects of a career in India, but your responsibilities will be great if you go there under existing circumstances. Should the hurricane I prophesy break over the land, you may be swept away in its fury. Should it not arise (and I trust it never may), it will be impossible to tell how far your life and conduct may have tended to avert so great a calamity. Medical men in India often exercise in their own quiet way a vast influence for good, and as I know from experience gain the entire confidence of the Natives, many of whom they may be justly proud to call their friends. If you can realize these ideas and act up to them, by all means go to India, for come what may, you will there find an almost unlimited sphere for developing your energies."

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has issued the following interesting notification:

The undermentioned forms of address selected as equivalent respectively to "Mr." and "Esquire," will be used from and after this date, in all official correspondence, in the case of those Native functionaries who, by virtue of their office under Government, would be addressed as "Mr." or "Esquire," if they happened to be Europeans or East Indians, viz.—

1st.—The incumbents of all appointments made and gazetted by the Government, and of appointments the monthly salary of which is not under Rs. 200 a month, will, if Mahomentans bear after their proper names the affix of Sahib Bahadur: all others of Garu or Avergal, with the letters M. R. R. prefixed.

2ndly.—The incumbents of appointments not made and gazetted by Government the monthly salary of which is Rs. 50 but under Rs. 200, will, if Mahometans, bear the affix of Sahib; all others the prefix of M. R. R.

N. B.—Native gentlemen holding the office of of a Justice of the Peace, or of a Judge, so styled, are entitled to be addressed as "Esquire," agreeably to the English usage.

So "rank is but the guinea's stamp."

SIR FRANCIS GRANT, President of the Royal Academy, is dead. He was born at Edinburgh in 1803, was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, and became an academician in 1852. Among the many portraits painted by him are those of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, Lord Macaulay and others. Sir Francis succeeded Sir Charles Eastlake as president of the Academy in 1866 and was subsequently knighted. In 1870 the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. General Sir Hope Grant, once Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is a brother of Sir Francis Grant. One of the most celebrated pictures painted by Sir Francis was the "meeting of His Majesty's Stag Hounds" in 1837 for the late Earl of Chesterfield, containing forty-six portraits of celebrated sportsmen.

THE PARIS correspondent of the *Bengal Times* says: "The laws controlling the social evil in France are to be amended; but how—is a problem of no little difficulty. The special police in plain clothes, told off to guard the public decency of the capital do much good, though unhappily, at the cost sometimes, of innocent victims. Crime, it has been remarked, is something like a profession in England; the social evil is such in France, originating not from want, but from positive idleness and a repugnance to live correctly. The Latins do not hedge round virtue with the severities that do northern peoples.

> What gods call gallantry, and gentlemen adultery,
> Is very common where the climes are sultry.

THE RESULTS ALREADY obtained by Mr. Brough Smyth the well known Australian mining engineer in investigating gold bearing reefs in Wynaad are regarded as highly important in area of 25 miles by 13, he has found ninety out crops of one reef thickness two to four feet yeilding from few penny-weight to as much as two hundred ounces per ton. Richer stone when broken shows fine and coarse gold with jagged pieces as large as peas, in other reefs; there is much stone practically unproductive but it has yielded eight, ten, fourteen penny-weight to four ounces per ton.

THURSDAY 14TH NOVEMBER.

WE HEAR from Persia that Krasnovodsk have returned there and that General Lomakin having provided detachment at Chat with winter supplies and left battalion at Chikisler has gone to Tiflis.

THE REVEREND John K. Hykes an American Missionary in China has reported an interesting conversation held in February last, with a Chinaman from Yannun, who professed to have been an eye witness of the murder of Mr. Margary. How far the story may be relied upon, in the absence of all information regarding the character of the Chinaman, it is of course impossible to say. Mr. Hykes writes:

"In compliance with your request I beg to make the following statement of a conversation with a Chinaman claiming to be from Yunnan and calling himself Ti nyan Tai respecting the murder of Mr. Margary. I am sorry that I cannot give you a complete *verbatim* report of the dialogue. I have forgotten some unimportant details; still you can depend upon the report of the conversation being correct in all essential points. Sometimes during February last while walking outside the South Gate of the city of Ken Kiang, I met a Chinaman with whom I had the following conversation. What is your name? My name is Le. How old are you? Sixteen years. Where are you from?—I am from the province of Hupeh. In what part of the province? Hankow. Why do you attempt to receive me? I am somewhat familiar with the *dialect* of Hankow and your *dialect* does not correspond with it. It is not believed you are a Hupeh man. It is true I am not a native of Hupeh although I have lived for some months in Hankow. My native province is Yunnan. From what place in Yunnan? From. . . . I asked him to repeat the name but owing to the difference in his pronunciation I did not recognize it as a place with which I was familiar and so I said) I know of no such place in Yunnan. Evincing not a little surprise he said, You do not know . . . . It is a place where one of your country-men was killed in Yunnan. You are just telling me a big story for my amusement. I assure you that what I tell you is true. What was the foreigners' name? Ma kia Lich (Margary). How do you know he was killed? I saw the execution with my own eyes. When was he killed? In Letagens Yamen. What is Litagens name? Lisetus. How did you happen to witness the execution. I was an underling in Litagens Yamen. Was this Mr. Margary' first visit to the place? No, he had been there before. Did the people of the city know that he was to be executed? Yes, It was the common gossip of the place that he was to be killed on his return. Was he killed by the populace in a row? No he was executed in the Yamen. Who ordered his execution? He was beheaded. who beheaded *him*? An executioner. in what part of the Yamen? Inside? No. In the outercourt of the Yamen. Did Mr. Margary know that he was to be executed? No, the executioner walked up behind him and cut off his head, they also beheaded several natives who were with him.

After some conversation of minor importance I asked him how he came to be in Hupeh. His reply was that he came in the retinue of Li Han-Chang. What was Li Han-Chang doing in Yamen? He went to *investigate* the circumstances of Mr. Margary's death. Were there *any foreigners* with him? Yes, there were two. Did they come back with Li Han-Chang? No. they went on. Where? I don't know, what was done in the matter? I heard that an indemnity was to be paid. Was there any persons executed for the murder? I think not.

I do not know how much credence is to be placed in the boy's word but at the time I was very strongly impressed with the truth of his story."

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from the North East Frontier dated the 1st instant:

During the last cold weather the Naga country was visited by Colonel Keatinge the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, under special orders of the Supreme Government. The purpose of the visit was to make a special report, after personal inspection, on the resources of the country and to select a suitable site for the head-quarters of the district, located where the officer in political charge of these hills would be best enabled to keep a complete control over the movements of the Nagas, to develope the resources of the country, to gradually bring them under the civilizing influence of British rule, and, above all, to usher in peace, and order in lieu of anarchy and bloodshed which have prevailed there from the time immemorial. It is to be remembered that ever since the time of Sir Cecil Beadon the Naga Frontier has always attracted notice of the Supreme Government for the numberless raids committed almost every cold weather on the border by its turbulent people. It was Colonel Haughton, then Officiating Commissioner of Assam, who strongly recommended an active policy of interference in the tribal feuds of the Nagas, but, owing to reasons unknown to the public, the Government adopted only a half measure, and, like all half measures, it did not prove successful. Now, after years of trouble, during which our Government suffered no less loss of life and property than the Nagas themselves, the policy has been recognized as the only one to secure peace and prosperity of the numerous loyal subjects of the Crown inhabiting this distant frontier of the British Indian Empire. The late Chief's visit to the country was particularly needed to inaugurate this new policy and to settle the difference of opinion regarding a suitable site for head-quarters between the late Captain Butler and Colonel Johnstone (then Captain), the present Political Agent at Manipur. The former was of opinion that Wokpa is the best locality for it, while the latter selected Kohima, and considered it, in every respect, suitable for a new station. Colonel Keatinge confirmed the latter's selection. Kohima is the central point of all the most turbulent villages of the Angami Nagas whose marauding propensity is the prominent feature of their savage character; and, in this respect, the selection must be considered a very wise one. In the present state of our knowledge of the country we may safely declare it to be the best site in all other respects too. It is situate at a height of about 5000 feet above the level of the sea. Its climate is reported to be very good and it is only three days' march from Manipur. If rapid improvements are made in opening out a road between Upper Assam and Manipur through Kohima it is destined to be second to none of the hill stations of this province.

The Government is now determined to occupy Kohima. The village is divided into seven clans, five of which have already taken oath before the political officer to promote peace and assist him with all their might wherever and whenever they will be called upon to do so. Two clans are somewhat ill-disposed towards us. For this a sufficient detachment of the 44th N.I. under the command of two British officers has been placed at the disposal of the Political officer, who will probably proceed to Kohima on the 6th November with a portion of the force. The disposition and distribution of the whole force is not yet known, a detachment of 100 men under a British officer will remain at Golaghat, so in case of urgency they may be easily moved up to the hills. Any combination among the Angamies is impossible. Should it happen otherwise, as Jutsoma Kenoma and Mozema are not the less powerful than Kohima, it would be not a very difficult task to make a strong demonstration of arms against the Naga foes. The Frontier Police with the Native Infantry will be distributed almost over every point of access to the plains to keep the communication open. We apprehend no danger during the occupation of Kohima from our Naga foes. The force which will accompany the Political officer during the occupation of Kohima are expected at Samaguting within a day or two."

A CORRESPONDENT thus complains of the appointment of the Assistant Political Agent for the state of Tipperah:

We ridiculed the news which you copied last week from the *Mirror* regarding the appointment of Babu Uma Kanta Das, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong as Political Agent of Hill Tipperah on a pay of Rs. 500. The last *Calcutta Gazette* shows however the news was only too true. You may not have noticed that the Babu has been for this purpose promoted virtually from the 7th or last grade of the Subordinate Executive Service to the 4th, for he was only the other day promoted from the seventh to the 6th. I need hardly say that this unprecedented step taken by the Government has caused much irritation in the service, and every one is anxious to know what the members of the two grades of the service had done that they should have been thus over-stepped by the Babu. If the Babu has done any special good service for which Government considered him worthy of this special distinction, it is necessary that Government should publish the fact for the consolation, and if possible for the satisfaction, of the large number of its devoted servants, who have been affected by this singular promotion.

The more we think of this matter the more we are lost in wonder. If it was the intention of the Lieutenant Governor to make this new appointment, a part and parcel of the Subordinate Executive service, for which he deserves our heartfelt thanks, he could have deputed any man from the rank of the 5th or 4th grade of the service to this appointment without causing any discontent in the service. In the 6th and the 5th grades, there are surely men, who deserved consideration. If a Deputy Magistrate was wanted for the new appointment there were many among them who have greater experience, and exercised higher powers than the Babu. If a Personal Assittant was wanted, even then you will find that there are not a few in the two grades who are serving in that capacity and whose claims have evidently been overlooked. It is true that Babu Umakant is a native of Eastern Bengal and has served a short time both in Tipperah and Chittagong, but there are many among his unfortunate seniors who has served for a long time in that part of the country.

Probably Sir Ashley Eden has felt the injustice of this appointment and has therefore made it temporary. We need hardly remind His Honor that the whole Subordinate Executive service which owes not a little to him, look up to him as the arbiter of its fate. He should, therefore, feel a kind of religious scruple in the dispensation of his patronage among a body of people so helplessly at his mercy. It would be difficult to point out another service in the whole world which is doing quietly such valuable and arduous work as the subordinate Executive Service of Bengal. It is still our hope that His Honor will not needlessly create discontent in the ranks of such a service, by doing an act which involves injustice to almost one-third of its members.

FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

WE LEARN that affairs in Seistan appear more settled. The further despatch of Persian troop has been countermanded.

WE ARE told that intelligence has been received of a serious insurrection in Nejd against Turkish authority. Amir Abdul a Jbu Teyskul the Wahabi chief of Riahd now headed the movement.

IT IS REPOTED that a French company has obtained from the Persian Government the concession for a railway from Resht on the Caspian to Teheran.

THE LAST *Calcutta Gazette* contains a declaration that land is likely to be required for the railway in the 24-Pergunnahs and that a survey party is about to take the field for the purpose of making a survey for a railway from Sonarpore *via* Mugrahat to Diamond Harbour.

ACCORDING TO the Government estimate the total quantity of the stocks of rice in and around Calcutta in the first week of November was 13,97,617 Mds, of which 2½ lakhs were available for export.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will leave Simla for Lahore in the 18th instant. His Excellency will be accompanied to Lahore by General the Hon Sir Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Lyall, Foreign Secretary Colonel Colley C. B. and Colonel Baker.

THE ELDEST son of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat was married at Muscat on the 15th September to the Lady Zowanch bin Thowequee bin Saeed. The young Prince is named Sayyid Mahomed bin Toorkee, and is about fifteen years of age. He is the Governor of Sohar, whither he returned shortly after his marriage.

IT IS stated that the reply of the Amir to the Czar's letters was taken by an Afghan noble named Mirza Mahomed Hassan Khan, Dobir-ul-Mulk. He was expected in Kabul to return after absence of 40 days.

IT IS reported that the slave trade is still being stealthily carried on in the Red Sea, and that slaves are occasionally brought down from Afat in Abyssinia to the Coast between Zaila and Tajourrah, whence they are taken across, as opportunity offers, to minor ports on the Arabian coast, and conveyed into the interior. The trade is strictly prohibited in the

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

district of Yemen by the Turkish Government, and can only be carried on secretly and at great risk. The attention of the authorities has been called to the trade with a view to its prompt suppression.

MR. J. DACOSTA has addressed a letter to the *Financial Reformer* on the subject of Indian Railways from which we make the following extract :

It may be as well to remind the general reader that the Indian railways are classed under two distinct heads, viz., the guaranteed lines, laid down according to the admirable system inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie in 1853 and the State Railways, subsequently planned, which are worked by the State.

	Capital Outlay.	Earnings. Amount.	Per Centage on Capital.
Guaranteed	£95. 482 941	£6, 091, 532	6 37
State	17, 862. 559	141, 353	0·79

Thus, while the Guaranteed lines earned 1¼ per cent. more than the interest, which the Government undertook to make good the State railways scarcely earned any portion of the interest, which the Government has to pay on the capital borrowed for their construction, and an additional burden is thus cast by the latter on the already insufficient revenues of the country.

The cause of this great difference is twofold—less traffic and heavier working expences. The State railways were undertaken, in some instances, upon strategic grounds, without regard to financial results; in others, as in the case already mentioned, at the instance of irresponsible advisers, and under a misapprehension of the wants of the country. That they have commanded but an indifferent amount of traffic is, therefore, no matter for wonder.

The State Railway mania may prove as disastrous as the Irrigation mania did in past years. We hope the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Public Works will put upon it some wholesome check.

WE REPRODUCE from a London letter of the *Statesman* the following brief but interesting sketch of the career of the late Mr. George Thompson :

A remarkable man who had for many years passed away from public life, passed away from the world on Monday, the 7th,—George Thompson, at the age of seventy-five, who was for some years M. P. for the Tower Hamlets. Pronounced by a good critic in those matters—Lord Brougham—to be the finest orator he had ever heard, George Thompson first became widely known as the eloquent advocate of the uncompromising antislavery doctrines professed by Fowell, Buxton, Sturge, and their coadjutors. At the peril of his life he carried on the abolition campaign, in alliance with William Lloyd Garrison, in the United States; and in recognition of his undaunted and disinterested services he was the only foreigner invited by President Abraham Lincoln to be present when the flag of the United States was rehoisted over Fort Sumter after the final capitulation of the Confederate armies. He was also honoured by a public reception in the House of Representatives at Washington, in the presence of the President and his Cabinet. Lord Brougham had earnestly advised George Thompson to enter himself at the bar,—advice which, unfortunately for his own private interests, he neglected, irresistibly led away by incessant and urgent calls to antislavery agitation. His earnest advocacy of Indian reform in connection with the British Indian Association is probably almost forgotten now by all but a few of the oldest of the educated Native gentlemen of Calcutta and Bombay. He was for a short time in India during the terrible year 1857, but returned from Calcutta with a broken constitution—smitten with paralysis from which he never perfectly recovered. For years George Thompson was looked upon at the India House as a dangerous incendiary. Armed with the necessary qualification as a Proprietor of India Stock, and in close alliance with Generals Briggs, Robertson, and Lodwick, who had been successively Residents at Sattara, and with Sir Charles Forbes of Bombay, Joseph Hume, Sir Henry Russell, formerly Resident at Hyderabad, and Mr. H. St. George Tucker, with a very small party in the Direction, George Thompson advocated the cause of the deposed Rajah of Sattara in the Court of Proprietors, in every possible form and on every possible occasion, with energy and eloquence that were worthy of a more popular cause.

SATURDAY 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE ELECTIVE system of municipal administration will be introduced into Madras. It is to come into force in April next. There has been a second election in Bombay. In Calcutta alone we are told there is to be a move backwards. Can this be true ?

THE BARONS OF OUDH have resolved to offer their loyal services to our Government in case of a war with Affghanisthan. We think some of them may, if permitted, take part in actual warfare.

NEWAB ASHANULLAH of Dacca, the public spirited son of Newab Abdul Gunny, will hold an agricultural exhibition on the 1st January next with a view to encourage the tenants of his estates and those of the other Zemindars of the Dacca District, in improving the breed of their cattle and the productions of their land and the implements of agriculture and husbandry, &c. District exhibitions of this kind are calculated to do much good.

IT IS stated that warrants have been issued for the arrest of six of the witnesses in the recent Surat trial who, before the Sessions Judge, retracted the statements they had made before the Magistrate, alleging that they had been coerced by the Police to make them. Four of them were arrested, while the other two have escaped. The trial of these men may throw new light upon the Surat scandal.

WE LEARN from the *East* that "His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has invited the attention of all Magistrates and District Road Committees to the advantages to be derived from planting mango, jack, or other indigenous fruit-bearing trees along the lines of road in every district. His Honor is of opinion that the income that would be eventually derived from such trees would well repay the cost of protecting and tending them now, and in times of scarcity the fruit would form a material addition to the resources of the district." This is a thoroughly practical suggestion. We hope timber trees will also be included.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Babu Rajonikant Gupta :

Sir,—It appears from para 16 of Mr. Anandaram Barooah's recent work on *Bhavabhuti*, that he is under the impression that in my monograph on Jayadeva, the author of sweet "*Gitagobinda*", I have identified that poet with the author of "*Prasunnaraghava*". On referring to pages 27 and 31 of my book, it will be seen I have emphatically contradicted the notion of this identity and one of the reasons, I have thereof adduced, has been reproduced by Mr. Barooah. As the point is a somewhat important one I have thought fit thus publicly to correct this misapprehension of Mr. Barooah."

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION learns from a reliable source that Mr. Rochfort, District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, has been dismissed the service.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 9th November were 365 of which 199 were from fever, 40 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 15 from cholera, 29 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Sixteen children were still-born and five persons died of old age. The deaths among non-Asiatic and mixed races were 15.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. Miscellaneous Statistics relating to British India. 2. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Marwarra Districts for 1877-78. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part I, Nos. 2 and 3 Part II, No. III, 1878. 4. Notices of Sanskrit M.S.S. By Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D. C.I.E. vol IV,—Part II, No. 13. 5. The annals and antiquities of Rajasthan, vol. II, Nos. 8,9 and 10. The Statistical Statements of Howrah, Part I. By Annada Prosaud Dutt. 7. John Dickinson & Co's Monthly Stock and Price List of Presses, types &. for Nov. 1878. Parker & Co's. Monthly illustrated Price List of types Presses &c., for November, 1878. 9. Unrepealed Acts of the Bengal Council edited by F. Clarke, Barrister-at-Law. 10. Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1877-78.

WE GLADLY make room for the following letter regarding the rice distribution operations so charitably undertaken by Babus Janoki Nath Ray and Kishori Mohun Ray of the well-known Kundu family of Bhagacul in the district of Dacca :

The relief operations consist in the selling of rice at cheaper rates, that is, 33. per cent. less than the current price at the principal marts of Vikrampore, viz ; Bhaggocool, Mohisaigunge, Taltolah, Shirazdigha &c.

The Babus commenced selling rice at the above mentioned places at 14 seers a rupee, while the same sort of rice was being sold at the Bazar at prices ranging from 9 to 10 seers a rupee. This has already borne unexpected fruit, for it has considerably lowered the price of rice, the petty dealers now being obliged to sell rice at 10 to 12 seers a rupee.

Babus Janoky Nath Roy and Kishory Mohan Roy lately sold rice at Taltolah at 16 seers a rupee. Had it not been for the selling of rice, by the Babus at cheaper rates, the same high price of rice would have continued, for you will be sorry to learn that at places other than Vikrampore, rice is still being sold at 10 seers a rupee. But at Comillah and Noakhally the crop report is very favorable, The people of the eastern districts are looking with longing eyes to those places for the supply of rice.

You will be glad to learn that the Coondoo Baboos of Bhaggocol are also distributing gratis to those people who, having no means whatever of buying rice, (be it at cheaper rates) come to their house for assistance.

The Officiating Commissioner Mr. Lyall has kindly sent some policemen to the places where depots of rice have been opened to preserve peace at the time of sale of rice, and has especially thanked Baboo Janoky Nath Roy for his good acts.

OUR NEW JUDGE, Mr. Justice Wilson, has arrived. He is a fine, tall, handsome-looking man. He is about 35 years of age. He is a brother of Mr. R. H. Wilson, Magistrate of Midnapore.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 11*th November*.—The London Press warmly approve of Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Guildhall on Saturday. The Russian General Stolletoff estimates the garrison of Cabul to be 40,000 men. The construction of a railway through Armenia has been abandoned, the British Government having refused to guarantee it.

12*th*.—A despatch has been recieved from Mr. Evarts the American Secretary of States in which he states that the Halifax fishery award which amount to 5,500,000 dollars was unjust and excessive, and invites renewal of discussion on the subject. In a speech by Lord Northbrook at Winchester yesterday he deprecated further advance on Cabul, because it would weaken our Frontier, which was at present unassailable. He believed that rectification of frontier will be probably confined to a permanent occupation of Quetta by the British. Latest advices from the Cape state that hostilities have been resumed by the Caffres in the Transvaal, and that severe fighting had taken place.

13*th*.—Count Schouvaloff has visited Pesth, where he gave assurances to the Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, similar to those given to Lord Loftus by the Czar at St. Petersburgh, that Russia wishes to faithfully execute the Berlin Treaty. Russia has notified that she will support France in her action on behalf of Greece. The Roumelian Commission is making favourable progress, and the Russians have given up the financial administration. Consols yesterday closed at 96, being a rise of three-eighths

14*th*.—The *Times*, publishes a note extending over five columns from Sir Bartle Frere, dated January 1875, in reply to a memorandum from Sir John Lawrence dated November 1874. The *Times* considers that it clearly forecasts all Government has done since : the best way to guard the Empire against a Russian advance, was considered to be friendly protecting influence over Aghanistan which country should preserve its independence, and hold the position of Belgium or Holland and form a buttress against Russia. Sir Bartle Frere urges the importance of an English and not a Native agent at Cabul.

15*th*.—Mr. Gladstone has pointed out the inconsistency of Lord Beaconsfield's remarks at the Guildhall relative to the North-west frontier, and denounces the idea of rectification. Mr. Gladstone says the best barrier against Russian aggression in Europe would be the establishment of local autonomy. In consequence of the probability of an Afghan War, a committee is forming under the Chairmanship of Lord Lawrence to obtain an expression of public opinion in favor of the immediate opening of Parliament. Lord Salisbury, in replying to Mr. Evarts, the American Secretary of State, maintains the justice of the Halifax fishery award, which President Hayes has ordered to be paid on 23rd November. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louice) have sailed for Canada. The Russian General Razganoff has replaced Count Stolietoff at Kabul. Consols yesterady closed at 95d, being a fall of one-eighth.

Constantinople. 12*th November*.—The relations between the Porte and Austria are more friendly. It is stated that the Turkish Council of Ministers have favorably re-considered the Greek demand, to appoint delegates for the rectification of the frontier of the Northern Greek provinces. Midhat Pasha has been appointed Governor of Syria.

Vienna, 10*th November*.—The Emperor of Austria has granted an amnesty to the Bosnian insurgents.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7 P. M.

Subject : Faraday's explication of Arago's Rotations.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the 23*rd Inst*. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Carbon.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1878.

THE POSITION AND PROSPECT.

PENDING the receipt of the Amir's reply to our ultimatum, for which as the latest date the 20th instant has been fixed, the *statu quo* has been a sublime suspense. Of course preparations for war are going on on both sides, but no one knows what the ultimate issue will be. Rumours are already rife that there will be probably a pacific solution of the difficulty. The *Times of India* publishes the following telegram from Simla on the subject dated the 9th instant : "There are hopes of a pacific solution of the Afghan difficulty. It is supposed that Russia is pressing the Amir with this object. The Amir further despairs of success against us." On Thursday last the *Pioneer* heard a rumour from Simla to the effect that a reply had been received from the Amir submitting on all points to the demands of our Government. Our contemporary does not credit this story, and thinks that it is impossible that any reply can reach Peshwar before the 18th or 20th. Be that as it might, the premier in England would seem to think that a pacific solution of the Affghan question is not at all unlikely. Reuter telegraphed on the 10th instant as follows :

"At the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he said the invasion of India was physically unfeasible, for it might embarrass and necessitate increasing expenditure on the army (sic) while considering this evil and the peculiar circumstances under which it arose we had taken measures to terminate the inconvenience, and that, when arrangements are perfected all source of anxiety will cease and he hoped we should live in friendly relations with our immediate and perhaps our more remote neighbours. He defended our alliance with Turkey which, he said had secured the Euphrates Valley, and made Erzeroum the strongest fortress in Asia Minor. The British policy was to prevent fatal supremacy of any individual power. He defended the results of congress and refused to believe that any Government intends to evade the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. The British Government was determined to enforce to the letter the spirit of the Treaty and would confidently appeal to the country to maintain it with all our

energy and resources. His Lordship then said the situation was serious but not dangerous, and that if Englishmen were worthy of their ancestors the empire will never diminish."

On the next day came the following telegram :

It is semi-officially stated that Russia adheres to the principles of the Berlin Treaty, and earnestly desires to maintain *entente* with England, both in Europe and in Asia.

Again on the 12th :

Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall banquet characterised the North-West Frontier as haphazard and unscientific, and said arrangements have been made pointing (query, pointing), to a rectification of frontier.

The Emperor of Russia had assured the British Ambassador here that he wishes to faithfully execute the Treaty of Berlin, in order to effect the desired pacification.

All this indicates that a friendly understanding has been come to between Russia and England, and perhaps this is the reason of the change in the tone of the Russian Press anent the Affghan question. It was only yesterday as it were that the leading Russian papers vowed vengeance against England and advocated active interference by the Czar with the affairs of Affghanisthan, in fact the extension of the Russian protectorate over Kabul, but suddenly there has been a change in the spirit of the Russian Press. Knowing as we do what intimate relations subsist between the Russian Government and the Russian Press this change is not without a deep political significance. The assurance of the Czar that he means to faithfully carry out the Berlin Treaty removes one great cause of anxiety to England. It was given out that the ultimatum had been ordered by the Home Government in order to gain time for the development of Russian policy in Europe. It was believed that Lord Beaconsfield did not like to have two wars in hand, one in Europe and another in Asia. But the outside public are completely in the dark as to the motives of his Lordship. He is playing a high game, and we doubt whether any one besides those within his immediate circle knows what is going on. The pacific tone of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be taken as an index to the mind of the Prime Minister. Lord Beaconsfield has undoubtedly been playing his cards cleverly. He has created a *furore* in England against Affghanisthan and Russia. Even that organ of the Peace-at-any-price party, the *Daily News* of London, has demanded in a louder tone than many of his contemporaries a declaration of war against Affghanisthan-*cum*-Russia. Great preparations are going on in India. The war party in this country has been roused to the highest pitch ; the native fendatories have volunteered their men and arms. The first Mahomedan Prince in India, the Nizam of Hyderabad, has not hesitated practically to declare war against the Amir by joining the British standard. All these military preparations have a moral significance, which has apparently not been lost upon Russia and Afghanisthan. Russia might have thought that a war between England and Affghanisthan might sound a tocsin to the natives of India to rise in rebellion against their English masters, but she has been disappointed. She finds that India is really attached to the British Crown, and that the Indians far from wishing to raise their arms against the British have placed them at their service for the chastisement of their enemy. The Czar of Russia is himself a man of peace, and after the shock of the late war with Turkey, he is evidently not willing to run the risk of another shock. Then the gain to Russia from a quarrel with England in connection with Affghanisthan is not apparent. Possibly there is a deeper policy at the bottom. Possibly the "arrangements" to which Lord Beaconsfield referred at Guildhall may give both Russia and England a greater hold upon Affghansthan than they now possess. This view is not at all unlikely. At one time as we have been credibly informed and as we had stated before Russia did formally propose to England a scheme for the partition of Affghansthan between the two countries. The very scheme may not be revived now, but the "rectification of the frontier" mysteriously adverted to by Lord Beaconfield may lead to a pacific solution of the difficulty. The war party in India will of course be disappointed. The Native troops will be greatly disappointed, particularly the Sikhs, who are the hereditary enemies of the Affghans. The Native Princes will be equally disappointed. But the tax-payers of England and India will rejoice. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see a pacific solution of the Affghan difficulty.

In the meantime the Viceroy goes to Lahore. What His Excellency's object is is not clear. If the object be that His Excellency should watch the campaign when it is really undertaken, surely it is not necessary that the head of the Government should be at Lahore. The conduct of the campaign as a military undertaking ought to be and will doubtless be left to the Commander-in-Chief. The organization of the campaign is also a matter in which the C-in-C ought to have a voice potential. So far as the programme of the campaign is concerned, it has already been settled, and we cannot see that the presence of the Viceroy at Lahore is necessary for determining it. Possibly His Excellency is proceeding to Lahore with a view to conclude the "arrangements" to which Lord Beaconsfield alluded in his Guildhall speech. If that be the case, then His Lordship's presence is certainly necessary. It may not be unlikely that the Amir and the Viceroy may meet at Peshwar. But this is of course our own speculation. We do not know how matters will end. Two days more and all doubts will perhaps be set at rest.

While upon this subject we may notice certain rumours which reached us last week connected with the Viceroy's resignation. It was rumoured that owing to a disagreement between the Viceroy and the Home Government about the despatch of the ultimatum to the Amir His Excellency had resigned. This rumour we were informed was all over Simla in the beginning of this month. But it was added that His Excellency's resignation had not been accepted by the Ministry. It was explained by them that the ultimatum did not mean the abandonment of the Viceroy's policy, but simply an invitation to the Amir to reconsider his situation in view of certain diplomatic negociations going on between England and Russia. Another rumour was that His Excellency did not actually tender his resignation, that he had made up his mind to do so, but that he was restrained from doing so by a deep sense of duty in the present crisis. Whether or no there be any foundation in truth for these rumours, we do not hesitate to say that it would be a calamity if Lord Lytton should leave the helm in the present position of affairs. Right or wrong he has been, if not the author, the principal executant of the present policy. It was well known at the time of his Lordship's advent that he had come out with a new manifesto of foreign policy in his pocket. That policy had been chalked out by Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in consultation with his Lordship. He has steadily followed that policy, and if he were to leave the Government at a time when that policy is in its critical stage, His Lordship would not be acting fairly either to himself or to the Queen's Government. His Excellency may have good cause of complaint on his side, but it must be remembered that the Ministers of the Queen are directly responsible to the British nation for war and peace, and if they have not been able to act implicitly upon the advice of the Viceroy, they must have had good reasons for such a course. We are therefore glad to see that whatever the truth of the Simla rumours Lord Lytton continues at the helm of the State.

THE LICENSE TAX IN CALCUTTA.

It is a pity that the Government has charged the Municipality of Calcutta with the administration of the Imperial License Tax. In the discharge of their legitimate duties the Municipal Commissioners come so often into collision with the people that their position is far from an agreeble one. No tax-gatherer can be popular, but the Commissioners are not only tax-gatherers but the administrators of conservancy rules and regulations, which affect the every-day life of the rate-payers. And a more effective engine of increasing their unpopularity could not have been devised than the delegation of the Imperial License Tax to them. The ignorant shopkeeper and artizan cannot make a distinction between a Municipal License Tax and an Imperial License Tax ; they naturally imbibe the idea that it is the Municipality, which is imposing the double tax. The tax itself is very unpopular ; as we have often said it presses more upon the poor than upon the rich ; and this unpopularity of the tax reflects, however unjustly, upon the Municipality, because it is the collector of the tax. Then the assessment is left to the executive of the Municipality, and although the law and the rules of the Board of Revenue have been so framed that injustice cannot in many cases be altogether avoided, the odium falls upon the Commissioners. The law again makes a distinction between the Chairman and the Commissioners. It gives all the powers of assessment and collection to the Chairman, who if he likes may refer the appeals preferred to a bench of Commissioners. The Act distinctly declares that "all the powers of the Collector under it shall be exercised by the Chairman or by some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf." Again, with regard to appeals it says that "the Chairman may either himself dispose of petition of objection or may refer it to a bench of not less than three Commissioners." It is, therefore, a mere act of courtesy we may say on the part of the Chairman to consult the Commissioners, if he does consult them. We cannot say that Mr. Metcalfe has not shown courtesy to them in this matter. As the cost of the License Tax establishment was advanced from the Municipal Fund, it was necessary for him to take their sanction, and in doing so he submitted a scale of establishment for their approval. Then he asked the Commissioners if they would help him with information about the persons to be assessed in their respective wards, but they did not consent to be informers. But they have expressed their willingness to serve on the board of appeal, and those cases, which Mr. Metcalfe has not had time to go into himself, have been referred to them for disposal. But on the Chairman rests both in law and fact the whole responsibility of administering the Act.

The greatest mistake which Mr. Metcalfe committed in bringing the License tax into operation in Calcutta was the agency to which he entrusted it. His leading idea from the beginning has been economy. He wanted to utilize to the utmost the existing license tax establishment of the Municipality, and so he drafted the Inspectors of the Municipal License tax and some night-soil inspectors to the new work with a slight addition to their pay. The municipal officers could not be expected to perform both the duties at the same time, and they were therefore relieved of their municipal duties for the time being. Some of the Commissioners had objected to this arrangement. They urged that if the municipal officers were charged with this duty, then their legitimate work would be neglected, but Mr. Metcalfe was of opinion that the municipal license tax business was slack at that time, and their services could therefore be well spared. If this were true, then it would seem that more men had been kept for municipal work than were absolutely necessary. These Commissioners had suggested that the proper course would be to organize a new establishment, to appoint intelligent and experienced men understanding the principles of the law, and to entrust the supervision of the work to a person of the status of a Deputy Collector in the Mofusil, who has had good experience in revenue matters. But neither did Mr. Metcalfe nor the majority of the Commissioners agree to this proposal, and the classification of persons liable to assessment was therefore left to a parcel of ill-educated circle officers. These circle officers as had been predicted performed their duties in a most perfunctory way. It was perhaps not so much their fault as that of the instructions issued to them. "The circle officers," says Mr. Metcalfe in the last quarterly report of the Municipality, "guided partly by the assessment books of the Municipality and partly by such information as they could obtain locally, prepared lists house by house, and street by street, of persons liable to assessment. After completing their enquiries, they submitted the required information in form B. The lists were then carefully examined with the schedules of the Act." It will be seen from this statement that the business of the circle officers was simply to prepare street lists, and the assessment was made according to information received as to the occupations of the persons liable to assessment. A classification made on such information could not but be a hap-hazard one.

to the ryots for its improvement. The condition of the agricultural population is a very large question. It embraces the complicated question of the landed systems in force in the different provinces of India, the relations between the landlord and the tenant, between the manufacturer and the producer, between the mahajun or the money-lender and the cultivator, between the people and the Police and the Courts, which govern their every day life, and the effects of the laws and the taxation system upon their occupations and dealings. There are different points, from which this comprehensive subject is to be viewed. Firstly, there is the official view, 2ndly the landlord view, 3rdly the planter view, 4thly the ryot view, and 5thly the missionary view. All these views are more or less conflicting. The official view from the position of the Government is the predominant view. And as matters go visitors from Europe are placed more or less within the grasp of the official. The officials in this country occupy the highest position in Indian Society. They monopolize power—a power which officialdom in no European country possesses. There are certainly laws, and for the matter of that there are more laws than there is need for, but the will of the official, as it has been found in practice, is not unfrequently above the law. Then the Indian officials as a body are highly educated, and they have from their position better sources of information than the ordinary run of non-officials. They are hospitable, and the European visitor as a rule is attracted to their table. But the official view is not necessarily the just view. The officials as a matter of course seek to defend their acts and proceedings, and in all that they do they profess the utmost disinterestedness. The landlords are certainly a very influential section, but they are not as a body well educated, and they are too timid to express themselves boldly and unreservedly. Here and there are to be found men, particularly in Bengal, who do not hesitate to call a spade a spade, but their number is not large. The planters are of course a powerful body. Many of them are men of education, intelligence, and capital, but they have no abiding interest in the country. They come and go as birds of passage. Money-making is their mission, and so long as they can make money they do not care how the general affairs of the country go. They generally relegate all questions to the consideration of self; all that they want is that their pockets should be filled. The ryots form the mass of the population. They supply the sinews of the state, and from the sweat of their brows springs up the produce of the soil, which supports the nation, but they are ignorant, poor, weak and timid. They have no tongue; it is the educated few, who lend them their voice. The missionaries are also an influential body. They have no temporary interests to serve; they come for the spiritual good of the people, and in the pursuit of their avocations they come into contact with all classes of the community. But they are not always correct observers. They have their own prejudices, which sometimes carry them, unconsciously of course, beyond the pale of their profession. Mr. Caird we do not think will confine his enquiries to any one section of the Indian community. He will doubtless consult all the classes we have named, and if he will patiently and carefully analyze the facts and opinions, which will be placed at his disposal, he will doubtless be able to glean the grain from the chaff. He comes on a sacred mission to this country. To him is entrusted the all-important problem of Life in India. How are the people to live?—is the great question before him. From his past the English public will naturally attach the greatest importance to his enquiries, opinions and conclusions. We would, therefore, beseech him to keep himself clear of every clique, and in conducting his enquiry to place himself in the condition of those whom it is his object to benefit.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

THE Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the last annual report of the Director of Public Instruction is a business-like document. It is not charged with rhetorical flourish, sentimental platitudes, or vague general remarks. It is a calm review of the operations of the Department and a lucid exposition of the views of the Lieutenant Governor on salient points. The educational grant in 1877-78 was raised from Rs. 24,67,236, allotted in the previous year, to Rs. 25,10,940, shewing an increase of about Rs. 43,000. But of this increased expenditure only Rs. 10,000 came from the coffers of the State and the balance from the pockets of private individuals. The Lieutenant Governor remarks: "It is a source of just satisfaction to the Government to find that its efforts in promoting education are so promptly and efficiently seconded by corresponding exertions on the part of those for whose benefit the department of education chiefly exists, and that three-fourths of the additional expenditure which the Government was prepared to incur have been met by increased contributions from the people at large." The returns for the year 1878, His Honor says, show that education has entirely recovered from the temporary check to which it was exposed in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools is not only as great in extent as in that year, but is much more satisfactory in character. On the 31st March 1878 the total number of schools had increased from 21,478 to 26,218, and that of pupils from 589,351 to 641,400. This is certainly very satisfactory. We give below the details of school-statistics:

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.	1877.		1878.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Gov. schools and colleges ..	323	27,831	316	28,728
Grant-in-aid ,, ,, ...	1,857	89,043	1,779	85,563
Circle grant ,, ,, ...	322	12,915	263	10,742
Primary grant ,, ,, ...	13,346	333,758	17,395	406,135
Unaided ,, ,, ...	5,630	120,772	6,466	110,232
Total ...	21,478	589,351	26,218	641,400

It will be seen that the increase in the number of schools has been chiefly under the head of primary instruction. No less than 4000 schools have been added to the list of primary schools. The Lieutenant Governor, however, points out that the increase of 4,000 in the number of primary schools means not that this number of absolutely new schools has been established, but that the number of schools already existing, but hitherto unaided, have been taken up into the Government system, have been placed under the supervision of officers of the Education Department, and have offered themselves for future examination, either in the subjects which they have all along taught, or in those additional subjects which the Government desires to introduce. The chief increase has taken place in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and especially Cuttack, which add 600, 500, and 2,300 schools respectively to the number of previous year. The extent of the development of elementary instruction in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor is measured by the fact that the number of pupils in primary schools throughout Bengal, who are able to read, write, and understand easy sentences in their mother-tongue, has advanced during the year from 103,000 to 153,000. But our own impression is that the number is much larger, though it is not brought to book. We entirely agree with His Honor in his estimate of the scope of primary instruction. Sir Ashley Eden says that "the chief function of the primary grant is to promote primary education, not to force people out of their natural social position by giving them an education which unfits them for the ordinary duties of such a life as is open to them; that the occasional development of a primary school into one of a higher class, though it need not be repressed, is to be left to come naturally and only as the result of an actual demand; that no forcing is to be attempted; and that the sound progress of a district in primary education is to be tested only by the proportion of pupils who can read, write, and cipher." If any student should wish to go to the higher schools, they are open to him. We are glad to observe that the sons of cultivating ryots are coming forward. Of 403 scholarships, 127 were gained by boys of the middle class, and 275 by boys of the lower, including 171 sons of cultivating ryots. In other words, the lower classes, who form 81 per cent. of the pupils of the pathsalas, hold 68 per cent. of the scholarships, a result which must be regarded as satisfactory.

We pass over the remarks on higher education and come to professional education. We are sorry but not surprised to notice that the rolls of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges shew a falling-off. In the Medical College of Calcutta the students have fallen from 176 to 145; in the Engineering Department of the Presidency College from 124 to 87. As regards instruction of a lower class, the pupils in vernacular medical schools have declined from 862 to 686, while in vernacular survey schools the number remains constant at 160. Technical schools number 148 pupils, against 116 in the previous year. The attendance at the School of Art has fallen from 119 to 89. The reason of this decline is that the professions are overstocked and therefore do not pay. There ought to be therefore new openings made for the educated youths of Bengal. The Lieutenant Governor has already announced a scheme of technical instruction. His Honor remarks:

The Civil Engineering College already turns out two classes of students—those who are qualified to become engineers of roads and bridges, and those who aspire to subordinate appointments of the same kind. The proposed school or college, similarly, will comprise two courses for two separate classes of students; the upper course for those who desire to become mechanical engineers of the highest class, and directors of large manufacturing establishments; and the lower course for the training of overseers of shops and factories, foremen of works, &c. While theoretical and practical training are combined in both, the upper course will carry theoretical instruction to a much higher standard. For neither of these two purposes is special proficiency in a single trade needed; it will be sufficient if a man has such practical skill as may be gained by four years' work with his own hands alternately in the pattern-shop, the forge, the foundry, and the fitting-shop. These proposals do not involve the training of mechanics, that is, of men skilled in particular trades only. It is thoroughly understood that, in order to produce workmen of this class, nothing can supersede the ordinary mode of apprenticeship. No school is needed for this purpose; the only school in which a man can learn his trade is the workshop. But the Lieutenant-Governor, in proposing to establish a school for technical instruction, hopes not only that students will come forward in sufficient numbers to acquire an education which will now for the first time be placed within their reach, but also that, having acquired that education, they will find abundant opportunities for turning it to practical account. The absence of any future career for students so trained has been sometimes urged as a reason why Government should not enter upon the field of technical instruction; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that, if the training given to students is good of its kind, the supply will create the demand; and the employers of skilled labour of the highest kind will find their advantage in securing upon the spot, and at a comparatively cheap rate of remuneration, engineers and foremen whom they have hitherto been compelled to import at great expense from Europe. The demand for this class of labour is daily increasing, and must extend with the development of railways and factories which is now going on.

We entirely concur, and we hope time will not be lost in carrying out the scheme.

Mrs. Monomohini Wheeler, Government Inspectress of schools, gives no favourable report on zenanna education carried on by mission mistresses. The Resolution says:

Government is paying for zenana teaching in Calcutta and the mofussil Rs. 16,420, of which Rs. 14,804 are expended in Calcutta alone, almost entirely in grants to missionary societies which themselves contributed to this object Rs. 46,500. Of the total receipts only Rs. 7,986 were raised by fees from 1,827 pupils, less than six annas a head per month. It is found that the zenana teachers employed by the missionary agencies are very frequently quite unfit for their work, and that the great majority of the pupils have had none of that preliminary instruction in school to complete which is the object of the Government grants in aid of zenana missions. The time given by the teachers to each house averages moreover only two hours a week, including the time devoted to Bible stories and needle-work. Much of the unfavourable result appears to be due to the pressure brought to bear upon the missions from home to show increasing numbers under instruction year by year. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the principles upon which Government aid is given to these agencies should be reconsidered. There must be, as the Director remarks, at the outset some guarantee of ability in the teachers. They must subject themselves to examination and obtain

business life in Bengal. In our issue of the 2nd September last we noticed a curious stamp law ruling of Mr. C. D. Field, Judge of Burdwan, who on a certain application made by an attorney or muktear of Babu Joykissen Mukerjee, held that "the general power of attorney produced is invalid, being that by it twenty-five persons, not members of a firm, have been appointed general attorneys." He accordingly ordered that "this muktearnama will be impounded and sent to the Collector." The Collector stated that he was satisfied that "there was no intention to evade the law," and accordingly directed that "if the petitioners pay Rs. 96 value of different stamps and Rs. 20 penalty the necessary certificate will be given." The parties applied to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Mr. Pellew, who addressed a letter to the Board, from which we make the following extract :

It appears to me, however, that the Collector's order is wrong and ought to be revised on the following ground, because there is no provision in Act X of 1872 which imposes on one document such as that on which the Collector's order was passed, a stamp of Rs. 112. The stamp on a general powers is Rs. 4 under Act 43 Schedule A and I do not understand how the Collector could charge it with a higher duty under Act XVIII of 1869, indeed Section 14 provides for aggregate duties in certain instruments but even that section does not apply to *multitamas*.

The matter is an important one but I should not have troubled the Board with this reference had it not been for the fact that the appellant in appealing to this office has lodged his appeal to the Board.

The Board of Revenue, Mr. C. T. Buckland, passed the following order upon the petition filed by the parties interested :

RESOLUTION.

Stamps.

Hon'ble C. T. Buckland.

The Commissioner had no authority to submit this appeal to the Board. The appeal was erroneously made to him, and he did right in dismissing it, but it was not competent to him to forward the appeal to the Board. It is for the party dissatisfied to prefer an appeal to the Board if he wishes it.

The petitioners as directed have preferred an appeal, but the Board—Mr. C. T. Buckland again—without disposing of the appeal, has in the meantime issued the following circular to all Revenue officers :

Circular No. 7 of the Board of Revenue, L. P. for October 1878.

The Board notify, for general information, that a Power of Attorney appointing more than one person, except in the case of a firm or persons acting jointly, must bear the full amount of stamp duty for each appointee under the deed.

2. Similarly a Power of Attorney executed by more than one person, except in the case of a firm or persons acting jointly, must bear the full amount of stamp duty for each separate executant under the Deed.

3. With a view to enforce the observance of the law, all Revenue officers are informed that it is their duty to take action under section 23 or 24, as the case may be, of Act XVIII of 1869, when insufficiently stamped Powers-of-Attorney are produced before them.

4. District officers are also reminded that it is their duty to require on each occasion of production of the Power-of-Attorney by virtue of which any act is to be performed before them.

Now, we do not hesitate to say that this circular is revolutionary. Has Mr. Buckland duly weighed the effect of his order ? In the first place he lays down that a power of attorney executed by or in favor of more than one person must bear the full amount of stamp duty for each separate executant or appointee under the deed. But where is the law for this ruling ? The interpretation section, clause 24, of Act XVIII of 1869, the existing general stamp law, says, that "every power of attorney includes every instrument (except a proxy) empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it." If this provision were construed in the sense in which Mr. Buckland reads it, where is the power given for exacting a stamp duty as many times as the number of persons who may execute the deed or persons in whose favor it is executed ? Logically such a power of attorney should bear no stamp, for according to the interpretation clause a power of attorney should be executed "by a single person in favour of a single person." But if we go by the definition of a "person" in the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, then no single "person" can execute a power of attorney, for a "person" is defined to include company or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not." Of course such a limitation of the word "person" in respect of power of attorney would be absurd. It would be ridiculous to say that a power of attorney can be executed only by a company, association or firm. We must therefore go by the other clause of the Act, which says, that singular means plural. And the Stamp Law also provides for cases of the kind under notice ; it prescribes a stamp duty of eight annas for a power of attorney to present instruments for registration, and two rupees for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees, and rupees eight for power of attorney not otherwise provided for by schedule II. It is thus evident that powers of attorney executed by and in favour of more persons than one is chargeable with a duty of eight rupees. It is nowhere laid down that the duty for powers of attorney shall be as many times as the number of executants and appointees. But this is the ruling of Mr. C. T. Buckland, and the fiat has gone forth to the Mofussil, and its interpretation by some of the Mofussil officers is quite in keeping with the wisdom of the original order. Some officers, we are told, interpret the circular to mean that a power of attorney giving authority to persons to act jointly if it mentions the word "severally," as is usual in such cases, does not come under the exception specified by the Board. In other words a power in favour of a firm or persons acting jointly cannot apply to individual members of the firm or a body of persons acting jointly. Thus a power in favour of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co., or Messrs. Berners Sanderson & Co., cannot apply to the members of the firm "severally." Again, some officers, we are informed, hold that a power of attorney in favour of "a firm or persons acting jointly" cannot be valid unless the persons really act jointly, that is to say all the members of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co. or Messrs Sanderson & Co. must appear to act jointly under the power. The result of the circular has been a general panic among business men. But we have not pointed out the whole mischief yet. The circular says that all powers of attorney not bearing the full stamp duty as ruled by Mr. C. T. Buckland shall be impounded and that district officers should consider it their duty to require the production of the power of attorney by virtue of which any act is to be performed before them. The effect of these orders would be that all past powers of attorney should be re-stamped or no business could be carried on under them.

Thus the practice of seventy years is to be set at nought by the dictum of a single member of the Board. But the mischief is not only the trouble and expense to persons, who have executed powers of attorney in favour of a number of persons under the old ruling, but the constructive invalidating or vitiating of instruments executed under so-called insufficiently stamped instruments, and if Mr. C. T. Buckland's ruling be accepted by the Civil Courts, then the right, title, and interest representing millions of money covered by such instruments must be declared null and void !

This circular affords a striking example of the mischief, which a single man may do. And when that man happens to possess the genius of a Buckland, the mischief is incalculable. It is noteworthy that the question raised by Mr. Buckland is not new. As we stated in our issue of the 2nd September last the Inspector General of Registration in 1868-69 had asked the opinion of the Board as to whether he could object to the registration of powers executed on a single stamp giving authority to several persons. The Board consisting of Messrs. Money, Schalch and another held that such powers were perfectly legal and could not be objected to. On another reference the Board adhered to its former view after taking the opinion of the Government Solicitor, who saw nothing illegal or irregular in such powers. In 1875 the Commissioner of the Presidency Division made a reference to the Board on the same subject, and the Board after consulting Mr. Paul, the Officiating Advocate General, adhered to its former opinion. The High Court and the other Civil Courts have always recognized the validity of such powers. But a new light has dawned upon Mr. C. T. Buckland, and he has the satisfaction of seeing a revolution introduced in the business world by a single fiat of his. Will the Government allow this mischief to go on unchecked ? Will it allow all deeds and acts executed under powers of attorney, which Mr. Buckland holds to be insufficiently stamped, notwithstanding the opinion of his predecessors and the Advocate General to the country, to be declared null and void ? Why should not matters of such a general import as this be settled by the two members of the Board jointly, and why should not circulars, introducing radical changes be in the first instance laid before Government for sanction?. The British Government has been not inaptly described as a Standing Committee of Changes, and the present circular affords a noteable illustration of this truth. We believe the Government will be early moved in this matter, and we do hope that the common sense Government of Sir Ashley Eden will save the people from the dire effects of the revolutionary manifest of Mr. C. T. Buckland.

MR. JAMES CAIRD C. B.

THE only nomination to the Famine Commission, which has inspired confidence in the public mind, is that of Mr. James Caird. He has been for the last thirty years a great authority on agriculture. He was invited in 1849 by the late Sir Robert Peel to report on the Irish Famine, and his suggestions were so practical that many capitalists invested their money in land in Ireland. His whole career has been we may say in connection with agricultural improvement and the developement of the resources of the soil. We glean the following facts from a sketch of his career in the *Men* of the *Time*.

During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as Commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an enquiry into the state of English agriculture. In 1858 he published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855 Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were conidered to have had a materal effect in allaying a food-panic. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1855. on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom ; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., being his colleagues. In 1864, Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution in the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. In 1860 he carried a motion to extend the Census Inquiry in Scotland, the character of the house accomodation of the people, and thus, in the census of 1861, laid bare the startling fact that two-thirds of the people were found to be lodged in houses of only one and two rooms—a condition of things generally thought inadequate for decent accomodation. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner. In 1869 he visited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. He has latterly taken an active interest in the successful introduction of sugarbeet cultivation in this country, which he first recommended in 1850. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "food of the People."

Such is the man, who has come to investigate the condition of agriculture and of the agricultural population of India. We do not know whether he had paid any attention to Indian questions before, but as a Scotchman he has a hard head, and having studied the subject of agriculture as it obtains in other countries, it will not take him long to glean the necessary information about the Indian system. We consider it fortunate that Mr. Caird brings a blank mind with regard to India. A perfectly unbiassed mind is essential to a thorough and impartial consideration of Indian questions. It would be presumptuous for us to tell Mr. Caird that the task which he has assumed is gigantic. It is not the system of agriculture alone, which claims his attention. It will not be enough for him to know what is the condition of Indian agriculture, how it may be improved, or what instruction should be given

youth may be an advantage in favour of Mr. Souttar. He is reputed to possess good business habits, hard common sense, a strong love of economy, and a desire to abide by the law—qualifications essential in the helmsman of the first Municipality in the country. While we congratulate Mr. Souttar on his elevation to this important and prize appointment, we confess we cannot congratulate him on the situation of affairs, of which he takes charge. He has to clear a veritable Augæan stable, and we do hope that he will not be wanting in the Herculean spirit in the performance of his Herculean task. Both the Commissioners and the public we have no doubt will not only shew him a generous forbearance but also render him an active and friendly assistance. Our best wishes attend him in the discharge of his onerous and responsible work.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has found a worthy chronicler of its Acts in the person of its devoted Secretary, Mr. F. Clarke. He has compiled the Acts of the Council with marginal notes and a copious index. If the importance of the Bengal Council is to be measured by the size of this book, we must confess that it occupies a conspicuous place, for compared with it the unrepealed Regulations of the first forty years of British rule compiled by Mr. Sutherland occupy space about one-third less. Mr. Clarke has done his work carefully and well.

THERE IS one feature in the Krishnaghur Libel case against the *Indian Mirror*, that deserves to be prominently noticed. The prosecution was instituted against the printer, publisher, and editor of the paper. Our contemporary could have saved himself the expense, trouble, and annoyance, if he had disclosed the name of his correspondent, who was the author of the alleged libel. But he was far too honorable to stoop to such meanness. He took the whole responsibility upon himself and fought out the case manfully. He deserves great credit for thus maintaining the character of Indian journalism.

WE ARE glad to observe that the great zemindars of Behar are up and doing for the protection of their legitimate interests. A meeting of the leading zemindars of the province was held at the Sonepore fair, presided over by the Maharaja of Hutwa, who in his opening speech said :

"From the commencement of the British rule this province has been administered along with the province of Bengal and has all along been governed by the same laws and regulations; and the same provisions have been made by the Government for the welfare of the inhabitants of these provinces. It is to be regretted that although the people of Behar are in no way inferior to those of Bengal either in intellectual or physical powers yet they are much behind their Bengalee brethren in their desire to improve their own condition. It is no doubt incumbent on every individual to try his best to improve the condition of his countrymen but as long as all the intellectual influential and rich people do not join and lend their hearty assistance and co-operation it is impossible to achieve any success. In Bengal numerous Societies and Associations have, from time to time, been organized and have done much towards improving the condition of its people If similar Associations be formed in Behar it is expected that the same good results will follow. It is therefore proposed that an association on the model of the British Indian Association be formed in Behar the chief object of which will be to take proper measures to improve the condition of its inhabitants."

Accordingly a Resolution was passed for the formation of the Behar Landholders' Association. The Maharajas of Doomraon and Bettia were elected Presidents, the Maharaja of Hutwa, the Raja of Shewhar and the Maharaj Kumar of Bettiah Vice-Presidents, and the Raja of Shewhar Mir. Shamsol Hude and Babu Hurbuns Sahai, Provisonial Honorary Secretaries. From the last telegram we have received we learn that numerous applications have been made for enlistment, and that European planters have expressed their willingness to join. It has been resolved to have the head-quarters of the Association at Bankipore with a Resident Secretary. We wish the new Association every success.

A FURTHER meeting of the subscribers to the Temple Asylum for Blind and Incurables was held on the 9th instant, Maharaja Narendrakrishna presiding. One of the subscribers, Mr. Alder, had the good taste to ask the chairman, "why the native gentlemen did not come forward to take part in the proceedings. The project was one which concerned them more than any other class of the community." The Chairman, whose politeness is proverbial, courteously answered, "probably the reason for their absence was that they had every confidence in the committee that had been appointed to look after the affairs of the Temple Asylum." Of course it would not have become him to say that seeing his own shabby treatment by the Honorary Secretary, of which the European subscribers had taken no notice, the native subscribers considered it prudent and consistent with their self-respect to stay away. They have evinced their due appreciation of the project by subscribing the largest amount towards its furtherance—we believe out of seventy-thousand rupees subscribed, scarcely five thousand rupees have been contributed by the European subscribers. We would not have drawn attention to this fact if Mr. Alder had not made the ill-natured remark. But let that pass. The question is what prospect is there of establishing the institution? We think a serious responsibility rests upon the projectors of the movement, who have invited public subscriptions in support of it. Dr. Woodford, the prime mover, stated that the present building was a temporary one, that it would be utilized, if the female patients of the Campbell Hospital were removed to it, and that it would require Rs. 160,000 to build a proper house for the Asylum. Now, the female patients of the Campbell Hospital do not come under the designation of Blind and Incurables, and the subscribers did not subscribe for the purpose of providing accommodation for them. Then the total amount subscribed is about Rs. 70,000, but where is the balance Rs. 90,000 to come from for the erection of a proper and permanent building for the Asylum? Again, where is the fund for the maintenance of the Asylum? Dr. Woodford said that the Asylum must depend on monthly subscriptions, but that is a most precarious source of income. As we have all along said there is no good prospect of maintaining the Asylum as an independent institution. It would be simply a waste of money to establish the institution with such an uncertain prospect of income. We would therefore recommend the Government to buy the house, which has been nearly completed, and the Asylum Committee to make over the whole amount subscribed to the District Charitable Society on the understanding that part of the money should be applied to the construction of a wing or two to the Alms-House for the accommodation of Blind and Incurables, and that the balance should be funded for their maintenance. The Government may then be asked as suggested by the Maharaja to double the contribution for the maintenance of the institution.

WE ARE glad to learn that our late criticisms of the administration of the Post Office are likely to bear some fruit. In a recent revision of the inspecting establishment an equitable consideration was shewn to the claims of the incumbents without reference to creed or colour. Promotions have been sanctioned with due regard to seniority, merit, and fitness. And for this act of justice the department is indebted to Mr. F. R. Hogg, the Deputy Director General. Mr. Hogg is the only officer in the department, who appreciates merit, and when acting upon his own judgment is above favouritism, and his favor can be gained by any officer, who does his work well and faithfully. We make no doubt that if Mr. Hogg had the supreme control over the Post Office, he would not be found wanting in clearing the Augæan stables, to which it was our duty to draw public attention. We are surprised that even to this day the Head-Clerk of the Post Master General's Office in Bengal holds the fate of inspectors in his hands, and that he can make and unmake them at his pleasure, though a postal inspector is an officer who in rank and emoluments corresponds with a member of the subordinate executive service.

THE NATIONAL Indian Association, Bengal Branch, has issued a prospectus regarding zenana teaching. The course will embrace Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, some History, and Domestic Needle-work, including cutting out, making, mending and darning. Fancy needle-work will be taught only as a reward for proficiency in household needle-work. In carrying out this rule with regard to needle-work some difficulty is anticipated from the known preference of zenana pupils for fancy work, but it is hoped that the guardians of the pupils will support the teacher in this and similar cases. The following list of books is prescribed;

Bengali Course.		*English Course*
1st Reader	By Satcowrie Dutt.	P. C. Sircar's Series.
2nd ,,		The Royal Reader.
Shishu Shika, 3rd Part.		Sircar's Child's 1st Grammar.
Bodhody.		Douglas' Grammar.
Shishu Pat 1st Part.		Chatterjee's Outlines of Modern Geography.
Charupat I, II, III.		Collier's Histories.
Bhugol Shutra.		
Loharam's Grammar.		
Histories of India and Bengal.		
Bengali Arithmetic.		

It will be observed that sectarian teaching will be avoided. We think the Association would have done well, if they had also excluded English teaching. If Indian girls are to be educated, they ought to be educated thoroughly through their mother language. A smattering of English education will do more harm than good. We are requested to mention that gentlemen requiring Zenana Teachers should apply to Mrs. J. B. Knight at no 4½ Esplanade.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Malcolm Peith Library Mohabaleshar	13	4	0
Baboo Haradhone Haldar, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Mohendra Nath Ghosal, Cawnpore	6	10	0
,, Bhyrub Chunder Chatterjee, Commillah	6	10	0
,, Sree Nath Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Bhoobone Chunder Haldar, Darjeeling	1	11	0
,, Hurrokally Mookerjee, Furreedpore	13	4	0
,, Baboo Lall Singh, Rungpore	10	0	0
,, Siva Prosunno Ghose, Contai	5	0	0
,, Aughore Nath Ghose, Garbetta	13	4	0
,, Dharani Dhar Haldar, Nahar Ali Factory	8	10	0

ERRATUM.

,, Jodoo Nath Sett, Krishnagur for Rs. 10 read R. 3-4

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 13, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. C. Price is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further orders on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. A. A. Wace is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and DeputyCollectors in Howrah, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

In supersession of the orders of the 15th ultimo. published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Dacca district.

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Raneegunge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for four days, to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in January next.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gyebanda division of that district.

Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gyebanda, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sudder station of Chittagong district.

Mr. P. Nolan is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Collectors in the 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Fourth Special Commissioner, under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, is allowed leave for three weeks under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to have temporary charge of Cutwa division of that district.

Moulvi Syed Obedoolah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya, is allowed leave for two months with effect from the 20th September last, under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. A. W. Scanlan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Madras is appointed to have temporary charge of the Rajmehal division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, until relieved by Mr. S. S. Jones.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

certificates of fitness. Then, to test the work of these certificated mistresses, there must be graduated standards and examinations for the pupils, and the Government grants must be rated on the results of these examinations. If there could be more co-operation between the societies, or if in other ways zenana pupils could be concentrated and brought together so as to admit of their receiving more continuous instruction another great advantage would be gained. At present there is much connected with this work which is not real and genuine.

We are in a position to confirm the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor in the main. The so-called education in the zenana is more ornamental than useful. We have reasons to believe that considerable reform is contemplated by the National Indian Association in this respect.

A PROVIDEND FUND FOR THE P. W. D.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IT has always been a dogma of ours to inculcate among our own countrymen prudence, foresight, domestic thrift, and the securing of a provision for families when the working head has passed away. It is not here a question of religious faith or sectarian leanings, but one on which the orthodox disciple and the reforming apostle can meet on the same platform and be quite agreed. Here in Bengal we have a number of Associations for the relief of suffering, and organizations which aim at succouring the fatherless and widow under certain conditions; but most of our readers will agree with us that societies of the sort are far too few for a population so dense as that of Bengal, whilst even such as are in active operation can do but comparatively little towards effectually assisting the helpless, the aged, the widows and the orphans who abound in our midst. But whilst public associations of the kind under notice are nevertheless to be found scattering benefits around, it is unique to come upon a society which, with English officials as its projectors declares it to be one of its chief aims to make provision for the families of Native officers of the department equally with those of their own countrymen. And yet this is assuredly a chief principle as set forth in the prospectus of this D. P. W. Provident Fund.

We will very briefly give our readers a digest of this departmental project. We are, of course, all aware of the existence of the Uncovenanted Service Fund, the Civil Fund, Military Funds, and others of this order, but it appears something of an anomaly that one of the very largest of our State departments like the D. P. W. should up to the present time have had literally no Fund whatever of its own. Certain of its civilian members could and do join the uncovenanted Fund; others again are connected with benefit societies of some sort or another; but both Military men and Natives who, taken together, form the great working majority in the department, have hitherto been practically without a Fund of a representative character which could be looked to for comforts in days of bereavement and difficulty. This drawback is sought to be remedied under the proposed scheme. We are told in the prospectus, however, that in addition to making ample provision for bereft widows and orphans, the Provident Fund proposes to make provision for old and deserving officers on retirement and which includes scheme for accelerating promotion. For the first of these aims, it is intended to assist first, a certain number of seniors who, after a certain period of service, might desire to retire, but who could not do so without some pecuniary assistance beside the official pension to which they might be entitled; secondly, those who, having entered the department a first or second time late in life, and being advanced in years, would gladly, after a comparatively short service in it, retire on the pension such service might entitle them to, if it were supplemented by a contribution from the Fund; thirdly, those who, from failing health, would retire with such assistance as the Fund could give, "as would enable them to engage in some occupation less laborious and less exposed than ours." So far the prospectus.

Now there can be no doubt that a Fund with such objects should prove advantageous to members. Those who are married and have families may look to the fund for an ultimate provision for those they leave behind when work for them is over; the unmarried man finds in the Fund an accelerator of promotion all up and down the line. The lowest paid overseer (European or Native is immaterial) through its operations gets one or a succession of steps in an equal ratio with the Engineers; and as these latter retire under the bonus departmental stagnation is relieved and a block in promotion becomes practically impossible. This scheme appears to have a real value to our own countrymen. The details concerning the widow and orphan part of the project are yet to be arranged and elaborated by the Society's Actuary and need not, therefore, be discussed just now; but as regards the promotion and retirement sections of the scheme, it seems to be clearly established that, at the lowest estimate, the yearly subscriptions to the Fund will be sufficiently large to admit of so handsome a bonus as Rs. 10,000 being annually given to *each* of a certain number of Senior Upper Subordinates as an inducement to retire from the department—say, two Military Senior Warrant Officers, and three Civilians; two first grade Sub-Engineers and one second or third grade Sub-Engineer, according to service; whilst it is also suggested to allow a bonus of Rs. 5000 to each of the two supervisors who may retire under similar circumstances. These annual retirements will necessarily cause a healthy flow of promotion, and relieve the pressure upon the trunk and limbs and very vitals of the department which has before now almost ended in asphyxia, more especially will our Bengali friends in the D.P.W. benefit when the Fund is an accomplished fact.

We have had the curiosity to call for the classified list and distribution return of the establishment of the Bengal department of Public Works and we are astonished at the results of our research. Not that we have been unaware of the difficulties to be encountered in the matter of promotion, when Bengalis contend with Europeans for honors to be won or position and emoluments to be gained; but that really our attention had not recently been so immediately directed to the state of affairs in regard to stagnant promotion, until the receipt of this D.P.W. Provident prospectus acted as a gentle stimulator. What then do we find? Why, that in one branch alone—the Bengal Provincial—there are no less than 3 Bengalis compared with but 34 European Upper Subordinates. Of this considerable number of our countrymen not a few have actually passed as Assistant Engineers; but, owing to the block in the department, the unwillingness or inability of many seniors to retire, and the hard and fast rules which regulate promotion as a sequence to and consequence of retirement—it is by no means improbable (under ordinary circumstances and without the intervention of a Fund like that under notice) that really practical men, who are to all intents and purposes fully competent to the discharge of all duties allotted to the higher grade Engineers, must continue to serve as Subordinates, from year to year, from in fact the early days of D.P.W. infancy to literally departmental old age and it may be second-childhood. There, then, it is that this Fund operates beneficially—to both Subordinates and the state.

There is one point more and we have done. It is believed that the Government of India will, as it has done in respect of other Funds, take this new Provident and Widows and Orphans Fund under its special care and patronage. The Imperial Government will be asked to give it not only countenance but support. The chief officials of the D.P.W. are interesting themselves in the success of the scheme. All grades of Upper Subordinates are sensible that a Fund of the kind is a long felt necessity. In all parts of India natives are emulating their European comrades of the department in the support they are giving to the project, and we are glad to see from the voting papers that the Bengalis are not behind hand in the matter. It is necessary, however, that unanimity should obtain in a scheme so broad and catholic as this Upper Subordinate Provident Fund apparently is, and if the views of the several hundreds who have given in their adhesion to it are to fructify and result in substantial benefit to the department as a whole and to the Subordinates as a strong and very important body of public servants, before the scheme in its entirety with actuarial data complete and all else in business-like order goes to the Supreme Government, it is requisite that every subordinate should vote *for* or *against* the contemplated measure. Those interested will not be at a loss to decide how their votes should be given; and here, for the present, we have a project which certainly has much to recommend it to the favour of both Government and the public *employes* it is designed to benefit in such liberal measure.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor returns to Calcutta on Thursday, the 21st instant.

THE FINANCIAL policy of the Government of India is becoming more and more a mystery. We have seen how often has the late notification of the Five per cent. Transfer loan been tinkered and the time extended. Before this loan had been filled up the Government we hear has been negociating privately through brokers for a fresh loan of a crore of rupees on one year debentures. Some of the banks we hear have offered to advance money at five per cent., though the Bank rate of interest is 3. per cent. and the bazar rate 2½ per cent. If the Government is prepared to borrow money at 5 per cent., why did it then issue the transfer loan of 4½ per-cent? As we have said the ways of our Government are mysterious.

WE HEAR that the Darjeeling Tramway scheme has been matured. It will be undertaken by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company subsidized by the Government of Bengal. The Board of Directors will among others include the following names, Mr. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Colonel Stanton, Director of State Railways in Bengal, Superintending Engineer, Rajshahye Circle, Mr. Prestage, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railay, and Babu Doorga Churn Law.

WE NOTE the following official changes: Mr. H. L. Dampier has returned and resumed his charge in the Board of Revenue. Lord Ulick Browne has taken leave for one month, at the expiration of which he resumes the Commissionership of the Rajshaye Division,; Mr. Wells, who is acting for him, will come to 24-Pergunnahs as Magistrate and Collector. In the meantime Mr. W. M. Souttar has joined his appointment of Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and Mr. Nolan officiates as Magistrate and Collector of 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, returns in December, and Mr. Pellew then reverts to his substantive appointment of Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

ON FRIDAY last Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and Commissioner of Police, made over charge to Mr. W. M. Souttar, late Officiating Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Metcalfe has just completed two years of his Mayoralty of Calcutta. He was a nominee of Sir Richard Temple, who had great faith in his energy and decision of character, and who it was thought would fitly replace Sir Stuart Hogg. That Mr. Metcalfe has been very hard-working and well-meaning any one who knows him will not deny; from early morn to dewy eve, and sometimes later he was at his post; he would never spare himself or grudge work. Nor could his good intentions be questioned. He never sought to shew his power in the dispensation of patronage, or in a tyrannous use of his authority. But unfortunately he lacked a clear head and a quick method. He always meant well, but in whatever he meddled he muddled. He brought from the Mofussil a hasty nabit of riding rough-shod over the law, and the result was that he was constantly in hot water with his colleagues. He spent money profusely without authority, and this habit of extravagant and illegal expenditure became a disease with him. No wonder therefore that he leaves the Municipality in absolute bankruptcy—in his budget for the next year he proposes to raise all the rates to the maximum, and still there would be a deficit of 4 lacs left! Such has been the history of Mr. Metcalfe's Municipal administration of Calcutta. In private life he is, however, a most agreeable gentleman.

MR. W. M. SOUTTAR succeeds Mr. Metcalfe as Chairman of the Municipal Corporation and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Next to Sir Stuart Hogg he is the youngest Civilian, who takes charge of this highest civic office in British India. Sir Stuart was an officer of thirteen years' standing when he took his seat as the head of the Calcutta Municipality; Mr. Souttar has we believe numbered fifteen summers in India. Sir Stuart was then about 35 years of age; Mr. Souttar is we believe about 37. His predecessors were all officers of higher standing. Mr. Schalch was of about 22 years, Mr. Cockerell 17 years, Lord Ulick Browne 21 years and Mr. Metcalfe 20 years' standing respectively, when they severally acted as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. But

The Board's rule upon this point is clear enough. It runs as follows:

"In order to prepare the list of persons chargeable under the Act, when the detailed inquiries are found to press too heavily upon the Circle Officer to perform this duty entirely by himself, Executive Officers, to be styled enumerators may be appointed in each circle. Every such officer should be furnished by the Chairman of the Commissioners with a written order in form A signed by the Circle Officer, directing him to proceed to certain streets, and after making such inquiries among the respectable inhabitants of the place as may seem necessary, to draw up a list for each street showing the name of each person who is *prima facie* chargeable under the Act in such street according to his trade, dealing, industry, or calling. This list will be in form B., but only the first three columns should be filled in by the enumerator. The enumerator will in fact, merely prepare a list of all persons liable to take out a licence, nothing their occupations, but making no inquiry as to the amount of their earnings beyond ascertaining the fact of these being over the legal minimum. Provided that all persons exercising any of the trades, callings &c., specified in classes 1, 2 3, 4, and 5, of the schedule must be shown in the list, even though their earnings be below the minimum. When these entries have been made the list should be sent by him as quickly as may be to the Circle Officer, who will then proceed to each street in such order as may be most convenient, and after such inquiry may as be necessary he will amend, alter, add to, or strike out the names entered in the enumerator's list, and, after filling in columns 4, 5, and 6, of form B, transmit a copy of the list to the Chairman of the Commissioners Circle Officers are required to satisfy themselves of the proper assessment in each case. The object of sending the enumerators before the Circle Officers is merely to save time by furnishing them with a rough basis on which to work."

In Calcutta the enumeraors were knocked off under orders of the Board. But the Board in the rule quoted above says, "the object of sending the enumerators before the circle officers is merely to save time by furnishing them with a rough basis on which to work." As Calcutta is a compact town, and as the municipal books shew the men engaged in business, the Board perhaps thought that the services of enumerators were not necessary here, and so they left the whole work to the circle officers. Under the Board's rule the duty of the circle officers, who are the assessors, is plain. First of all a street list of persons liable to the tax should be prepared, and although all persons should be classified in the enumerators' lists according to the schedule, the legal minimum of earnings of each individual assessee should be noted in the list. The circle officer should make local enquiries about the entries in the list, and then amend, alter, add to or strike out the names entered in it. Thus the utmost latitude is given to the circle officers under the Board's rules. He is not simply to assess according to the nature of the occupation of each assessee coming under the schedule of the Act. He must take into account their earnings in classifying the assessees. What would be the object of the Board in directing that the enumerator shall note the legal minimum earnings of each assessee in his list? The object was evidently that the circle officer shall classify persons not only according to the schedule but also according to their legal minimum earnings, after of course due enquiry. The Board says, "circle officers are required to satisfy themselves in each case." It goes further. It says: "The Chairman of the Commissioners will examine the lists and check them by such means as are open to him, making such alterations as he may consider necessary, and the list when so checked and revised will be the list to be published locally, under section 15 of the Act. Care should be taken to test the Circle Officers' assessments in any cases of doubt by personal inquiry." Now, has this been done? We have seen how the circle officers have done their work. They have as a rule classified persons according to the schedule without reference to the legal minimum earnings. Mr. Metcalfe in his last quarterly report referring to the above writes:

In this way work progressed pretty fairly. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 12, 13, 14, 15 16, 17, and 18 were first completed. Circle officers of these wards were then deputed to take up the remaining circles 8. 10 and 11, and the whole assessment was nearly completed by the end of September. A further period of two weeks was then allowed to each circle officer to revise his list, to include names of parties newly started in business to make further reports in some doubtful cases, as regarding persons already entered in the lists, and in some circles the still further precaution was taken of testing the work of the circle officer by the deputation of a selected officer to report independently.

As a matter of fact the Chairman could not have time to make personal enquiries, and so far as we are aware such enquiries were not instituted even by the superintendent of the office. The result was that every thing was left to the discretion and caprice of the circle officers, who as a rule classified persons according to the schedule without reference to their earnings. A Commissioner, who has been sitting in appeals, said at last Monday's meeting of the Corporation, that the assessments in 99 cases out of every 100 had been wrong and had been reduced. This was his opinion from his practical observation of assessment proceedings, and yet the Chairman complained that two of the Commissioners had characterized the administration of the tax as fraught with confusion, caprice, annoyance, injustice and oppression. His explanation was that objections were always attended to, and that the assessment was invariably reduced whenever it was proved to be greater than what the earnings of the assessees would justify. But he forgot one thing. The License tax includes within its purview the poorest and the most ignorant classes of the community. They do not know how to read or write. They donot know whom to make an appeal to. They are mostly comprised in class VI, and under the rules of the Board no special notice is to be sent to them. Only a list is to be published. How are they to know where or when the list is published, and if they do not either pay in or appeal within the prescribed time, they are liable to be fined by the Chairman without even a hearing. They will know their liability for the first time when they be served with the attachment process. And how grateful will they feel for these considerate proceedings to the Government, which has imposed the tax, and to the Municipality which is levying it! As for assessees falling under the other classes, the trouble, worry and loss of time, to which they are exposed in the case of an appeal, may be easily conceived. We have heard complaints from poor persons that the rush into the Municipal office is so great that they cannot easily find admission and lodge the appeal. They have sometimes lost two or three days in filing the appeal. Then comes a hearing before the Chairman. If he is satisfied, he reduces or remits the assessment as the case may be. Otherwise he sends up the appeal before a Bench of Commissioners. Thus the appellants are obliged to dance attendance and suffer inconvenience and loss. All this trouble would not however have occurred if the original assessment had been made on a correct basis. It is superfluous to give instances of unjust assessment when it is admitted that in 99 cases out of every hundred the assessments have been wrong. Persons, who cannot make Rs. 100 per annum, have been assessed at that sum; the assessees have been classified according to the schedule, but on enquiry into their earnings the board of appeal have not unfrequently reomved their names from the higher to the lower grades say from the Rs. 500 grade to Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 grade. Such has been the care exercised in classifying persons. We must do Mr. Metcalfe the justice to say that he has worked very hard in working the Imperial License Tax; he has not spared himself; but the method of his work has been wrong. He did not in the first place entertain a proper establishment, and he did not in the second place pay due attention to the Board's rules, which we have quoted above. The whole assessment having been made haphazard according to the classes described in the schedule without regard to the earnings to which the Board distinctly refers, there have been confusion, annoyance and injustice. It is true that justice may be done on appeal, but we are afraid that the very poor and ignorant, who do not know what an appeal is, will have to suffer in silence.

We quite agree with Mr. Metcalfe that the License Tax is to all intents and purposes a rough income tax, but there seems to be misunderstanding on the subject. The *Englishman* says:

"The law distinctly lays down (vide sections 5 and 18) that persons liable to take out licenses under the Act shall pay for the same the annual fee specified in the schedules annexed to it as payable *by persons of the class to which they belong*, with the provisoes that no person who earns less than a hundred rupees per annum shall be required to take out a license at all, and that if the fee so payable by any person exceeds two per cent, on his annual profits or earnings, he shall be assessed in a lower class. There is nothing in the Act to warrant the exaction from any one of the fee payable by persons of a class to which he does not belong, on the ground that the fee payable by the class to which he belongs would amount to less than two per cent, on his annual profits or earnings. To admit such a principle would be to nullify entirely the very object of classification and substitute an income, for a license, tax—thus doing the very thing that the Legislature wished to avoid."

We do not understand the meaning of the last sentence. If the assessment is to be made both with regard to the class to which an assessee belongs and to his earnings, we do not see how it can be rightly contended that the licence tax is not practically a rough income tax. It is observable that if a person were to be assessed only according to the class under which his occupation falls, then the assessment would be monstrous. As Mr. Metcalfe pointed out, under the schedule a wholesale merchant or a commission agent would be liable to the first class, the fee of which is Rs. 500, but when his earnings are looked into he may be deemed liable to Rs. 50 only. Is the classification of the schedule to be adhered to in such a case? We do not hesitate to say—no. And if he is to be assessed according to his earnings, then the license tax practically becomes a rough income tax.

Our contemporary taxes the "Native Commissioners"—by the bye "European" Commissioners" also sit in appeal—for holding that an assessment cannot be reduced unless the assessee chooses to disclose his earnings and to shew that the assessment made exceeds 2 per cent. upon his earnings. Our contemporary says that "the course they pursue is to take no notice whatever of the petitioner having been wrongly classified, and to decline to reduce his fee, unless he shows by the production of his books that the fee exceeds two per cent. on his annual profits. If he cannot show this, or if he prefers to stand by what he rightly considers the principle of the Act, instead of submitting to an inquisitorial scrutiny of his books, the fact that he plainly does not belong to the class in which he has been assessed is ignored, as if it had nothing to do with the matter, and the assessment is confirmed." We are of of opinion that the Commissioners are perfectly right. The classification of assessees as we have pointed out above is left to the Chairman and the officers under him. The appeal may be disposed of either by the Chairman himself or by a Bench of Commissioners at his own instance. The law thus provides for the disposal of objections. Section. 17 says:

"Any person mentioned in the list referred to in section ten and objecting to the class or grade in which he is charged may, within thirty days after its publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transfered to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list."

Section 35 provides:

"On the presentation of a petition of objection under section seventeen, the Chairman may either himself dispose of it, or may refer it for disposal to a bench of not less than three Commissioners. The Chairman or any such bench may reduce the amount of fee payable by any person under the said Schedule B to the fee payable under any lower class or grade of that Schedule, on its being shown to his or their satisfaction that the fee charged exceeds two per centum upon the annual earnings of such petitioner in his trade, or industry carried on within the limits of the said Town of Calcutta; and the Chairman shall amend the list published under section fifteen in accordance with the order passed upon such petition. There shall be no appeal from any order passed under this section"

Now, we ask, can the bench of Commissioners sitting in appeal alter the classification unless it is shewn to their satisfaction that the fee charged exceeds two per cent. upon the annual earnings of the petitioner? The Chairman may of his own accord alter the classification, but the Bench of Commissioners in appeal cannot. If the assessee does not choose to disclose his earnings he has no right to complain. The difference between the License tax procedure and the income tax procedure is this, that under the License tax Act it is left to the assessee to disclose his income, whereas under the Income tax a declaration of his income is compulsory. In making the classification under the License tax Act the preliminary assessment should be made without a scrutiny of books, whereas the assessment of the income tax is based upon returns. If the license tax procedure is faulty, it is the Legislation and not the Commissioners who are to blame.

ALONE HAVE I DONE IT

FROM his snug seat in the Board of Revenue Mr. C. T. Buckland has inaugurated a revolution which has rudely disturbed the even tenour o

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Depty Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Luchminarain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on special duty in the Tirhoot State Railway is posted to the district of Durbhunga.

POLICE.—Mr. W. F. Smith is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, and is posted to Patna. This order will take effect from the date of his being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police Midnapore.

Mr. A. Blair, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Cuttack.

Mr. F. Graves Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is transferred to Midnapore.

Mr. J. F. Needham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Backergunge.

Baboo Deno Bundho Sen, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Backergunge, is transferred to Midnapore.

Mr. J. F. Needham, Assistant Superintendent of Police in that district, vice Mr. M. B. Rochford.

Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Madras is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr H. S. Schurr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal this Government by the Government of Madras, is posted to Burdwan.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the District Police of Dinagepore from the afternoon of the 7th June to the afternoon of the 28th July 1878.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Ananda Chandra Das is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Chittagong during the absence on leave, of Baboo Kristo Harry Bose, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

WANTED Contractors for Earthwork, apply to A. L. Hughes Esquire, Executive Engineer Sarun, Irrigation Scheme, Gopalgunge Sarun.

House Property in Calcutta.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF DEC. PROXIMO.

Unless previously, disposed of by Private Contract,

At the Exchange Commercial Sale-rooms, by order of the Mortgagee in one or more Lots.

1st.—The House and premises No. 3, Upper Wood Street, formerly known as No. 13, Dalhousie Street, with about 1 beegah 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

2nd.—The House and premises No. 2, Upper Wood Street formerly known as No. 14, Dalhousie Street, with about 1 beegah 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

3rd.—The House and premises No. 8, formerly, and now numbered 5, Hungerford Street, with about 1 beegah, 12 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of land in Calcutta.

4th.—The House and premises No. 25 formerly, and now numbered 56, Sukeas Street, with about 3 beegahs of land in Simla, Calcutta.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co., No. 1, Hasting's Street, or to Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co., Solicitors, No. 1, Hasting's Street, Calcutta.

Zemindaree Properties for Sale in Bogra and Dinagepore.

No.	Towjee No.	Name of Property.	Pergunnah.	District	Tenure
1.	467.	Lot Rogoonathpore, Toke Putwacole.	Gillahabaree.	Dinagepore.	Zemindaree.
2.	260.	Lot Gobindopore.	Khas Talook.	Bogra.	Putnee Talook.
3.	...	Lakraj Kotibaree, Panchbibi	Khangore.	Bogra.	Lakraj.
4.	...	A pucca house with 50 biggas of land in the Station of Bogra.	Selberria	Bogra.	Mokurrurree Jote.

These lots, with the exception of the last, lie between the Stations of Jaipur and Berhampur on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. J, MACKAY HILL.

The 21st October, 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Special reduced rate for unpressed Jute.

On and after 13th November Current unpressed Jute in consignments of 200 Maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State Railray at ¼ a pie per Maund per mile with the addition of one anna six pie per Maund as Ferry Charge,

By Order,

G. M. DRURY.

Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office Saidpore 7th November 78.

1878.

A Fine Art Exhibition will be opened in the Government Art Gallery, Calcutta, about the end of December next.

President and Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, G.C.B.

Members of Committee.

The Hon'ble Louis Jackson, K.C.S.I.
The Maharajah of Vizianagram.
Alexander A. Apcar, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M., C.B., C.I.E.
The Maharajah of Burdwan.
The Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton.
Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra, Bahadoor, LL.D., C.I.E.
Leycester Upton, Esq.
Major Jarrett.
Major-General Lumsden, C.B., C.I.E.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.
Colonel Colley, C.B., C.M.G.
Robert Steel, Esq.
Colonel Maisey.
Colonel C. C. Johnson.
William Craik, Esq.
The Hon'ble Horace Cockerell.
The Hon'ble G. M. Batten.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep.

Executive Sub-Committee.

The Hon'ble Louis Jackson, *Chairman.*

The Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.
The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton.
Major Jarrett,

Honorary Secretaries.

H. H. Locke, Esq.
H. H. Risley, Esq.

The following Prizes are offered:

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S Prize; (open to amateurs only:—
For the best water-colour picture; Indian subject.
2. THE HON'BLE SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S Prize:—
For the best water-colour picture,
[Open to all competitors, professional or amateur, provided that in the case of a work by a professional artist it shall have been painted in India or shall represent an Indian subject.]
3. HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S 1st Prize:—
For the best original picture, in oil or water-colour, by a commissioned officer.
4. HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S 2nd Prize:—
For the best original picture by a non-commissioned officer or private soldier.
5. THE HON'BLE LOUIS JACKSON'S Prize:—
For the best picture, in oil or water-colour, whether original or copy, by a lady.
6. & 7. THE MAHARAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE'S Prize:—
For the best figure subject, in oil, by a native of India; and for the best figure subject, in water-colour, by a native of India.
8. THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S Prize:—
For the best landscape, in oil or water-colour, by a native of India.
9. DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S Prize:—
For the best specimen of fine art applied to book illustration by lithography, wood engraving, or etching by a native of India.
10. THE SOCIETY'S 1st Prize.—
For the best oil-painting.
[Open to all competitors, whether amateur or professional, under the same conditions as those attached to No. 2 on this list.]
11. THE SOCIETY'S 2nd Prize (open to amateurs only):—
For the best figure subject, in oil or water-colour.
12. THE SOCIETY'S 3rd Prize (or amateurs only).—
For the best fruit or flower painting.

RULES.

THE Prizes (with the exception of No. 5 on the foregoing list) will only be awarded for *bona fide* original compositions. The fact of their having previously gained Medals or Prizes at any Fine Art Exhibition will not disqualify for competition.

An Exhibitor cannot obtain more than one Prize for Oil Painting, or one for Water-Colours, but he can obtain one for each branch.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power of nominating judges to assist them in awarding the Prizes.

Contributors wishing to sell their pictures should notify the same to the Honorary Secretaries (address given below), at the same time stating their prices, as the Committee will not undertake to value them. All purchases must be made through the Secretaries, and purchasers will be required to pay cash on delivery; the amounts will be remitted through the Bank of Bengal less 10 per cent., which will be deducted for the benefit of the Exhibition Fund.

The title of each picture, its price (for entry in the Catalogue), whether original or copy, and the name of the painter, should be recorded on the back. In attention to this rule causes very great inconvenience.

Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries (address as below) as soon as possible, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

The Society is only prepared to defray the cost of the carriage of pictures to and from Calcutta when they are despatched by the cheapest mode of conveyance, *i.e.* goods train, steamer, and Government bullock train, or, for small packets or cases, by parcel post.

Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Calcutta before the 15th of December; the carriage of those arriving after that date will not be paid by the Society.

It is desirable that pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of water-colours also glazed.

Cases and letttrs should be addressed as follows:—

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
Fine Art Exhibition,
Govt. Art Gallery, 166, *Bow Bazar Street,*
CALCUTTA.
(Name of contributor.)

The Committee will exercise its discretion in selecting pictures for exhibition and in hanging them.

In order to reduce the expense of carriage, which falls very heavily on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, it is requested that, when practicable, contributors residing at the same station will be good enough to send their pictures together in the same case; should their return in a similar manner be inconvenient, arrangements will be made to return them to their owners in separate cases.

H. H. LOCKE, } *Hon. Secretaries.*
H. H. RISLEY, }

CALCUTTA, *The 22nd October* 1878.

THE PAIN SPECIFIC!

This Medicine acts as "specific" for Pains in the Chest, Pains in the back, Pains in the upper extremity, Pains in the lower extremity, Pains in the neck, Pains in the groins, Pains in the joints, Neuraljic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago (Muscular Rheumatism), "catch in the breath," Paralysis of every kind, Contracted Joints, Colics, Glandular Swellings, inflamed parts, &c., &c.

Pains of every kind have been successfully cured by this medicine when every other medicine has failed.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle (2 oz.), and Rs. 4 for (4 oz.), Packing and Postage, As. 12.

Apply—W. Rooder, Esq., at No. 1, Shib Naryun Das' lane, Simlah, Calcutta.

THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND DARJEELING.

The following are the rates per maund charged on the Railways for the different classes of goods between Sealdah or Chitpore and Siliguri.

If consignments are sent from Armenian Ghat, the Port Trust Tramway charge is 4·84 pies per maund extra.

Class.	E. B. Railway.		N. B. Railway.		Remarks.
	From Sealdah or Chitpore to Damookdea.	Unloading or loading at Damookdea.	Including Ferry and loading.	Total	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	
1st ...	0 3 2	0 0 2	0 6 5	0 9 9	
2nd ...	0 6 5	0 0 2	0 12 5	1 3 0	If over 200 maunds.
3rd ...	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 4	1 12 1	
Tea ...	0 6 6	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 8 8	If under
Do. ...	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 11 9	200 mds.

In addition to the above, the E. B. Railway Company's terminal charge is 8 annas for every consignment under 32 maunds, and 3 pies per maund for each consignment over 32 maunds.

The following articles come under the classes named.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Food-grain.	Cotton or woollen piece goods.	Wines & Spirits bottled.
Tea Lead.	Tobacco.	Furniture (polished or carved damageable.)
Iron.	Beer.	Cigars (not country.)
	Baggage.	

The present advertised charge by the Carrying Companies is Rs. 1-13-0 per maund from Siliguri to Darjeeling.

For further particulars see published classification of goods.

J. G. LINDSAY, Major, R. E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, N. B. S. Railway.

Darjeeling, 24th September 1878.

Wanted a complete copy of the "Sukra niti." (Sanscrit) whether printed or manuscript, in Debnagri characters. Apply to Major Beejoy Jung Pandey Chhettree Khatmandu.

LIME SUPPLY FOR BENGAL.

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the undermentioned valuable Lime quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam will be put up to auction-sale at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Shillong, Khasi Hills, at noon on the 2nd of January 1879.

The leases will be for (3) three years, commencing from 1st January 1879 and ending 31st December 1881.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked *i. e.* not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds will be liable to resumption and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half yearly in advance.

For further particulars apply to Deputy Commissioner Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Shillong.

No.	Names of the Quarries.	Where situate.
		Khasi Hills.
1	Borpoonji ...	North—By lands pertaining to the Cherra State. South—By lands of Mouzah Kalairag and of Mouzah Bejoy Panduah in Sylhet. East—By the west bank of Bhooban Cherra. West—By Doorga Seel.
		Jaintia Hills.
2	Choon Cherra ... Loting Cherra ...	North—By high Hills. South—By the boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Techang and Borgang rivers. West—By Ooloo cherra.
	Rowai Cherra ...	North—By high Hills of Lakadong or the southern boundary of Lama Pooshee lime quarry. South—By boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Looba or Looka river. West—By Techang and Borgang Streams.
3	Nongthalong Poonjee ...	North—By Hadoo and Pamladang Poonjees. South—By boundary of Selhet District. East—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. West—By Moongat river and Borseel.
4	Mooralee Cherra ...	North—By Sootang Poonjee. South—By northern boundary of Rowai lime quarry. East—By Looba or Looka river. West—By western limit of lands appertaining to Mooralee Poonjee.
5	Roopnath ...	North—As far as lime stone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. South—By boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Ooloo cherra river. West—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
6	Lama Pooshee ...	North—By Lakadong. South—By boundary of Rowai lime-stone quarry. East—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Mooralee Poonjee. West—By Moongat river and Borseel.
7	Uthma Cherra ...	North—As far as lime-stone teds extend northward within the limit of Uthma Poonjee. South—By southern bank of the Pakhee Cherra Stream. East—By Pecha Cherra Stream. West—By Bhooban Cherra Stream. Malai-soh-mat State.
		Khasi Hills.
8	Nekria Cherra ...	North—By south bank of Majdoora. South—Pandendish jungle. East—By Mashim Khasea's Garden. West—By Shia Sing Khasia's Garden.
		Bhowal State.
		Khasi Hills.
9	Patharia Cherra ...	North—By Ichadora. South, East—By right bank of Patharia Cherra from Ichadora to Nowgong. West—By Joyram Jhoora.
		Maharam State.
		Khasi Hills.
10	Ramsemdem Rajke	North—By Chapagor. Sonth—By Pook Cherra. East—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. West—By Hurrin Tilla Dhule.
		Bhowal State.
		Khasi Hills.
11	Bhowal Cherra ...	North—By Chota Teekar Tilla. South—By Kala Pani, alias Pukri Blei. East—Mongla-Mora Tilla. West—By Cherra Khowree Cherra Moodon.
		Khasi Hills.
12	Ka Long Long ...	North—By Maw Ngein. South—By Chillai Cherra. East—By Umjindem Cherra. West—By Waiblei and Chillai Cherra.
13	Tangla ...	North—By Komonee Teekor as far as lime beds exist. South—By Pak Cherra. West—By Kalaram Rai Cherra.
		Maharam and Maoiang.
		Khasi Hills.
14	Monai Cherra ...	North, South, East—By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam. West—By Jadokata, alias Ponathith river.
		Bhowal State.
		Khasi Hills.
15	Dholai Cheera ...	North—By bank of Patharia Cherra. South—By Boora Peer's Mukam. East—By boundary of Malaisoh-mat State, alias Kukurmara Cherra. West—By Mongla-mora Tilla.
		Maodon.
		Khasi Hills.
16	Umjindem ...	North—By Lumrai bynem. South—By Lum Tenget. East—By Umiap. West—By Umjindem Cherra.
		Dwara Nongtyrmen.
		Khasi Hills.
17	Borsyrmai ...	North—By Pan garden. South—By Ka Lad-Luka. East—By Lum dilong. West—By Lum-raitruh Sohbar.
		Khasi Hills.
18	Sohbar, alias ... SooparPoonjee...	North—By a line running from the high Hills above Lingtia Poonjee to the junction of the boundary of Maosmai and Byrong Poonjees as far as lime-stone exists. South—By the lands of Purgonah Panduah in Zilla Sylhet. East—By Bor Poonjee Hills as far as lime-stone exists. West—By glen on the boundary of Byrong Poonjee, as far as lime-stone exists.
		Khasi Hills.
19	Silai Cherra ...	North—By Lum-khar proh. South—By Um-sao-lein. East—By Silai river. West—By Lumdilong.

Shillong Deputy Com.'s Office, The 23rd October 1878.

JEEBUN ROY O. E. A. E.
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

হিন্দু বিবাহ সমালোচনের প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড কলিকাতার সংস্কৃত প্রেস্ ডিপজিটরি ও ক্যানিং লাইব্রারিতে এবং মেদিনীপুরে গ্রন্থকারের নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য।

প্রথম খণ্ড মূল্য ... ... ৸০ ডাকমাশুল ... /০

দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড ঐ ... ... ১৷০ ঐ ... /০

শ্রীভূদেবশর মিত্র, গ্রন্থকার।

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
No. 219 Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25′ 2 Section and 30′ 1¼″ Delivery Hose ...	260
Provincial Fire Engine No. 200, with double 5″ Barrels, 25 feet 2½ inch I. R. Suction and 50 feet 2¼ inch I. R. Delivery Hose. ...	675
This is an admirable Fire Engine for small villages or factories ; it is quite portable, and can be easily placed on a light cart, and run off to wherever required.	
The approximate quantity of water delivered 100 feet high, is 70 gals. per minute.	
Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Delivery Hose, &c. ...	575
Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c.	800
Factory Fire Engine No. 540, with 25 feet 2½ inch Leather Suction and 50 feet 2 inch Leather Delivery Hose, complete ...	1,750

T. E. THOMSON & Co., have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden Implements and Tools.

MANUFACTURER OF AND AGENTS FOR JEBEN'S PATENT TRANSPLATING TOOLS,

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

By appointment,

To His Highness the MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's

CURE FOR HYDROCELE.

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 2½ per Tolah.

Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BIHOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,

BATHGATE & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
CALCUTTA.

B. & Co., have just received the following toilet soaps.

	Cash. Rs.	As.	Credit. Rs.	As.
Pear's transparent Soap Balls Small...	0	12	1	0
" " " " Medium	1	4	1	8
" " " " Large...	2	0	2	8
" " " Tablets Small....	0	12	1	0
" " " " Medium	1	4	1	8
" " " " Large...	2	0	2	8
" " " Squares Small...	0	12	1	0
" " " " Medium	1	4	1	8
" " " " Large...	2	0	2	8
" " Sharing cakes Small...	0	12	1	0
" " " " Large...	1	4	1	8
" " " Sticks Small...	0	12	1	0
" " " " Large...	1	4	1	8

Pear's Transparent Glycerine Soap.
(in boxes containing 3 large tablets)
This Soap is guaranteed to contain 30 per cent of Glycerine, is delicately perfumed and is particularly recommended for Ladies' and nursery use, as well as in all cases of delicate skin.
Cash Rs. 2; credit Rs. 2-8.

Pear's Transparent Glycerine Soap.
(3 tablets in a box.)
Twice as durable as most toilet soaps.
Cash Rs. 1-8, credit Rs. 2.

Pear's Fancy Soaps.—(3 tablets in a box.)

Old Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Honey and Almond.	Glycerine.
Oatmeal and Glycerine.	Almond.

Rose &c.
Per box cash Re. 1, credit Rs. 1-4.

Pear's Fancy Soaps.—(in bars.)

Pink Almond.	White Almond.
Brown Windsor.	Yellow Glycerine.
White Glycerine.	Honey.

Oatmeal &c.
Bars Re. 1 each, Rs. 10 per dozen.
BRANCH, 51 PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.
Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors:
R. A. Lyall, Esq., (Lyal, Reanie & Co.), Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

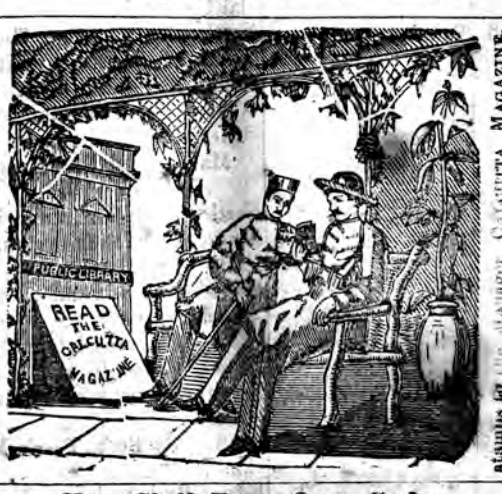
MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.



SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE May be had by remitting 32 half anna postage stamps to the Manager CALCUTTA MAGAZINE, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.

New Civil Procedure Code.
Per Copy Rs. 5, Postage & Packing Re. 1.
MURRAY & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

জান ডিকিন্সন কোং।
ছাপার কাগজ প্রস্তুতকারক।

লণ্ডন নগরীস্থ, ওল্‌ডরেলী নামক পল্লির ৬৫নং ভবন সিংহ চিহ্নিত ছাপাইবার প্রসিদ্ধ বিলিতি কাগজ ষ্টেসনরস হাল নামক বিলাতস্থ সরকারি আপিসে রেজষ্টরি করা হইয়াছে।

নিম্নলিখিত রকমের কাগজ প্রাপ্তব্য।

চর্ম্মরঙ্গের টিকিটওয়ালা	সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট
লাল টিকিটওয়ালা	অনেক উৎকৃষ্ট
কৃষ্ণবর্ণ টিকিটওয়ালা	নুতন প্রকার
নীল টিকিটওয়ালা	কতক নরম
সবুজ টিকিটওয়ালা	লিখিবার ফুলস্ক্যাপ

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto ,, 10, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer*.

JUST ARRIVED.
HOMŒOPATHIC—BOOKS!
☞ BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

A large supply of Books both from England and America, per "S. S. *Peshwar*" and "S. S. *Explorer*."

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,
☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage* ½ *anna.*
Terms Easy. Cash.
B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

DARJEELING HINDU TEA COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SALE.—Three shares in the above company.
APPLY TO—Bhoobun Chunder Halder, Darjeeling.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools.** to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16
Back left quite plain for engraving.

The "Temple of Fame" Medal,	1¾	inches	Rs. 22
The "Triumph of Industry" Medal,	1¼	,,	,, 10
The "Laurel Wreath" Medal,	1¼	,,	,, 14
Plain Silver Medals,	1¼	inches diameter	Rs. 11 in case.
,, ,, ,,	1½	,,	,, 15 ,,

Silver Medals with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter Rs. 20

Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chorebagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**
Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR & Co.

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,
OR SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.
Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.
Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash,
,, ½ oz. ,, ... 0-12 Cash.
Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Moffussil each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rustom Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED
"HIGH EDUCATION IN INDIA"
AN
Essay read at the Bethune Society on the 25th April last, with important additions
BY
CHUNDER NATH BOSE, M.A.
To be had at the Canning Library, 55, College Street, Calcutta.—Price 8 annas ; postage 1 anna.

DR. G. HAASE,
OCULIST
No. 2, RUSSEL STREET.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for more than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.
Per Month	1
,, Annum	11
,, Single Copy	0
IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13
Arrear Do.	13
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs. As.
Per line	0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.